

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.



Annual Report
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1929.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

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BRIGHTON

The Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., 130, North Street.—V8347.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, BRIGHTON.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Brighton.

21st May, 1930.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1929. The form of report is laid down by the Ministry of Health so that statistics from various towns may be readily comparable. However convenient this may be for national purposes, it tends to make the report appear as an aggregation of tables very dreary to any but those who are health workers, or keep the report for reference. The reader is advised to consult the index (page 4) and look up any subject in which he is interested.

SANITARY WORK (pages 29-38).

I would draw attention to the large amount of work done by the sanitary department. Literally thousands of notices are served and complied with; many of these are for major repairs. Before any owner can be compelled *by legal action* to carry out the most necessary repairs, months must elapse, and it is fortunate that the great majority of owners comply readily with our requests. A few, however, delay repairs, or worse still, promise to get on with the work at once and then delay. It is the annoyance caused by these few bad landlords that tends to bring disrepute on the owners of small property as a class and may lead to more exacting legislation.

HOUSING.

The conditions of housing steadily improve, there are fewer families living in overcrowded quarters, although in several cases the conditions are still deplorable, 5 or 6 living and sleeping in one room. The time is yet distant for the Council to relax their effort in the building of new houses. Apart from overcrowding to be relieved we have still the slum problem, and a voluntary emigration to new houses on the outskirts will render slum clearance far easier, as many slum dwellers cannot leave the centre of the town where their work is.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the report information is given regarding the work of Maternity and Child Welfare, which shews low infantile (55) and maternal (2·54) mortality rates, which compare favourably with those for the country as a whole. Some people will welcome, others regret, the fact that deaths exceed births, this being due to birth control; for instance, in 1882, when the population was 109,000, the births numbered 3,284, whilst last year the estimated population was 147,300 and births 1,969. Unfortunately, large families are found amongst the mental low grades and these do not exercise birth control even, I am told, when they have been taught the methods.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Considering that numbers of patients are sent to Brighton from London and the Midlands and settle here our figures are very satisfactory. The number dying per 100,000 in Brighton around 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and in 1929 were as follows:—171, 137, 115, 101 and 78.

SCHOOL WORK.

The School Report forms the second part of this report.

For some years to come, much of my time will be devoted to correlating the medical services of the old Poor Law System with the Health Services and seeing that the best use is made of the State and Voluntary hospitals. With the exercise of goodwill nothing but good can result from a unified scheme of hospital and domiciliary treatment.

I am, Yours faithfully,

DUNCAN FORBES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Committee:

Chairman : MR. COUNCILLOR ELLIOTT

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	MISS COUNCILLOR HARDY
MR. ALDERMAN BLACK.	MR. ,,, HONE
" " BURBERRY.	" " MARTEN.
" " MAJOR.	" " NIELD
" " S. C. THOMPSON.	MISS ,,, PICKWORTH
MR. COUNCILLOR DEASON	MR. ,,, RADFORD
" " DENNE	" " READ

Children's Care Sub-Committee:

Chairman : MR. COUNCILLOR DENNE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.	MRS. H. GERVIS.
MR. ALDERMAN B. N. SOUTHALL.	MISS M. E. HEATHCOTE.
MR. COUNCILLOR HONE.	Miss B. L. HOPKINS (from Nov., 1929).
" " MARTEN.	MR. H. D. LONG.
" " READ	MISS D. E. STRINGER.
MRS. " SMITH.	MISS A. M. TABB (until Nov., 1929).
MR. " STEERS.	
" " WILKINSON.	

Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee.

Chairman - THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.	MR. COUNCILLOR RADFORD.
MR. ALDERMAN S. C. THOMPSON.	MR. E. C. BALDWIN.
MR. COUNCILLOR DENNE.	MR. C. CASHMAN.
MISS " HARDY	MR. G. F. MOWATT, J.P.
MR. " MARTEN.	MISS E. MUNRO RITCHIE.

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STAFF.

All are whole time Officers.

Public Health Department.

JOHN NORRISH, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

W. C. BARTLETT, R. S. CROSS, A. FRANKS, J. SHARP and A. J. TAYLOR,
District Sanitary Inspectors.

R. W. GRUTCHFIELD, Chief Clerk. Also Five Assistant Clerks.

J. BAKER, Infectious Diseases Visitor and Disinfector.

Factory and Workshops' Acts and Shops' Acts.

E. E. MILLS, Inspector. J. WEBB, Assistant Inspector.

Food Inspection.

C. E. GREENFIELD, Superintendent of Abattoir and Food Inspector.

K. J. GUTTERIDGE, Assistant Inspector.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

*A. NEVILLE COX, M.D., M.R.C.P. Tuberculosis Officer.

F. W. SALVAGE, Tuberculosis Visitor.

One Clerk.

Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

*Miss M. F. BIGNOLD, M.B., Ch.B. Medical Officer.

*Miss A. CORRELL, *Miss A. EDDY†, *Miss F. E. HAYES, *Miss LOGIE, *Miss E. WHYTE, Health Visitors.

Borough Sanatorium.

House Physician :—C. F. BROCKINGTON, M.R.C.S., M.B., D.P.H.

Matron :—Miss GRANT.

Medical Officer of Health.

*DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

*RUTHERFORD-CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Deputy).

* Part of Salaries paid from Exchequer

† Part time given to Tuberculosis.

STATISTICAL.

Area—12,565 acres.

Population for 1929 { for Birth rate purposes, 147,300*.
 { „ Death „ „ 146,800*.

Marriages, 1178.

Births, 1969 { legitimate, 1819 Birth Rate, 13·36 per 1,000.
 { illegitimate, 150.

Inward transfers, 63; outward transfers, 241 (allowed for in above figures).

Still Births, 82. Legitimate, males 38, females 35 ; illegitimate, 5 and 4.

Deaths, 2126. Death Rate, 14·48 per 1,000.

Inward transfers, 152; outward transfers, 316 (allowed for)

Childbirth deaths ...	... {	sepsis ...	...	3	Rate per 1,000 births 2·54
		others ...	...	2	
					Legitimate. Illegitimate. Total.
Deaths of Infants ...	{	Actual Number	92	17	109
		Rate per 1000 ...	51	113	55
Deaths from Measles, 3. Whooping Cough, 3. Diarrhoea (under 2) 17.					

A.—Deaths in Brighton Hospitals :—

		Residents.	Non-Residents.
Royal Sussex County Hospital	...	131	... 145
Royal Alexandra Hospital	...	44	... 48
Throat and Ear Hospital	...	1	... 1
Sussex Eye Hospital	...	—	... 1
Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital	6	...	9
New Sussex Hospital for Women	...	11	... 13
Sanatorium { Pulmonary Tubercl	10	...	—
{ Other Tubercl	1	...	—
{ Other Diseases	21	...	1
Brighton Poor Law Institution	571	...	16
Red Cross Hospital	...	—	2

B.—Deaths of residents in outside Institutions :—

Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital	...	...	62
Other Mental Hospitals	...	...	4
Shoreham Poor Law Infirmary	...	...	2
Other Hospitals and Homes	...	...	29

Total deaths of residents in Institutions, 893 or 42 per cent.

Transferable Deaths { Residents dying away from Brighton, 55.
 in Private Houses. { Deaths of Visitors to Brighton, 80.

* Registrar General's estimated figures.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

There was no alteration in these during the year. (See Annual Report for 1928.)

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS AND BYE-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

For full list see Annual Report 1928.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1929.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Notification per 1000.	Age Incidence.										No. of Deaths during the Year.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	
Small Pox	...	2	0·01	0·28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	...	261	1·77	1·59	—	43	132	46	13	2	—	253
Scarlet Fever	...	275	1·87	3·05	1	47	117	53	17	1	—	190
Enteric Fever	...	6	0·04	0·07	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	80	0·54	0·45	2	6	—	—	1	2	2	6
Puerperal Fever	...	5	0·03	0·06	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	50	0·34	0·14	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	8†
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute-Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		See page	13	page	13	page	13	page	13	page	13	page

* Inmate of Royal Sussex County Hospital when notified—did not belong to Brighton.
 † One of these deaths was of a soldier.

No primary vaccinations but 29 re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Extent of immunizations against Diphtheria.

At Sanatorium :—			
Tuberculosis children	...	...	24
Nursing and domestic staff	...	...	10
In connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :			
School children	...	...	33
Children under 5	...	...	31

No Schick tests were carried out in the above.

At Residential Schools 185
of these 167 were Schick tested, 94 giving positive results.

Diphtheria.—Twenty deaths occurred from diphtheria, giving a percentage mortality of 7·7. Patients do not die who receive antitoxin on the first day of disease. In severe cases, especially in children, each added day increases greatly the percentage mortality. In every case either parents or doctors are responsible for delay in securing the only specific treatment which is the administration of antitoxin. The following table is of interest in this connection :—

The day of disease		The day of disease	
Doctor called in.	Antitoxin first given.	Doctor called in.	Antitoxin first given.
5	7	4	6
2	2	7	7
3	3	5	5
2	4	2	2
2	9	3	4
4	6	3	4
4	4	2	2
5	6	5	5
1	8	3	3
3	5	3	4

156,000 units of antitoxin were given by the Health Department to eleven doctors for administration to patients.

Scarlet Fever Return Cases.—After the return home from the Isolation Hospital of five patients, further members of their families were infected ; as 190 patients were admitted, the percentage giving rise to return cases is 2·6. In addition there was one home return case, giving a percentage of 1·2, and one was infected from a patient who had recently been discharged from a neighbouring Fever Hospital.

Measles.—There were 29 known cases, among whom there were three deaths (10·4 per cent. of known cases).

Cases notified chiefly by School Teachers were as follows :—

0—3 mos.	...	...	—	8—9 years	...	...	1
3—6 „	...	...	—	9—10 „	...	...	2
6—9 „	...	...	—	10—11 „	...	...	—
9—12 „	...	...	—	11—12 „	...	...	—
1—2 years	...	...	—	12—13 „	...	...	—
2—3 „	...	...	—	13—14 „	...	...	1
3—4 „	...	...	2	14 + „	...	...	4
4—5 „	...	...	3				—
5—6 „	...	...	8	Total	...	...	29
6—7 „	...	...	4				—
7—8 „	...	...	4				—

For School closure see School Report page 16.

Whooping Cough.

327 cases were visited in 213 houses ; 3 deaths occurred. (0·9 per cent. of known cases).

Home Nursing.

24 visits were made by the Queen's Nurses to 2 severe cases of measles and 179 visits to 8 cases of whooping cough.

Smallpox.

Two cases of Smallpox were admitted from Brighton and treated at Fulking Hospital during the year, one a haemorrhagic case, died shortly after admission to hospital, the other (his wife), a confluent case, made a good recovery. They were of the severe type of smallpox (*variola major*) and were passengers of the S.S. "Tuscania," who had left the boat at Marseilles. It was due to a note from the Port Authorities that I visited the house. Both patients had been vaccinated in infancy.

Scabies and Verminous Cases.

The following is the number of persons treated at the Brighton Poor Law Institution :—

Scabies.

Number of cases treated	67
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Verminous Cases.

Admitted and detained for treatment	303
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Persons whose clothing was disinfected	308
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Persons cleansed under Cleansing of Poor Persons Act...	8
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

THE SANATORIUM.

Number of Patients.	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases :—												Total.	Fulking Hospital Smallpox.	
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia.	Acute Anterior poliomyelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles and German Measles.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuber- culous Diseases.	Kep in after oper- ations for Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Diseases.		
Remaining December 31st, 1928 ..	26	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	-	1	137	-
Admitted in 1929 ..	255	4	317	26	1	2	3	1	1	111	18	413	44	1196	4†
Total number treated 1929 ..	281	4	366	26	1	2	3	1	1	153	37	413	45	1333	4
Discharged in 1929 ..	254	4	315	23	-	-	3	1	1	97	18	413	45	1174	3
Died in 1929 ..	-	-	20	*1	-	*2	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	34	1
Remaining December 31st, 1929 ..	27	-	31	2	1	-	-	-	-	46	18	-	-	125	-
Total Weeks..	1444	33	1830	123	7	1	6	1	2	2316	999	121	92	6975	11
Average stay in weeks ..	5·7	8·2	5·1	4·1	7·0	0·5	2·0	1·0	2·0	21	56	2dys	2·0	5·8	3

*The death from Puerperal Fever was of a patient from an outside district not returnable to Brighton. One of the patients who died from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was a soldier and is also not included as a Brighton death.

†Two of them were from Hove. One patient (*Erythema Papulosa*) not included in these was admitted as a query case but was discharged in 3 days.

Of these admissions, 2 of diphtheria and 38 of other diseases, belonged to the Sanatorium Staff ; 5 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of diphtheria and 1 of cerebro-spinal meningitis were soldiers.

53 patients suffering from scarlet fever, 1 from enteric fever, 14 from diphtheria and 18 from puerperal fever or pyrexia were admitted from outside districts.

LABORATORY REPORT.

Swabs sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Growth.	No	Total.
General Practitioners	... 139	1141	22	63	1365	
Hospitals	... ... 20	161	—	2	183	
Medical Officer of Health	... 149	1886	14	9	2058	
School Medical Officer	... 21	81	2	6	110	

Sanatorium Swabs :—

Admission Diphtheria	... 274	356	11	17	658
Convalescent Diphtheria	... 588	2379	8	54	3029
Admission Scarlet Fever	... —	499	—	5	504
Convalescent Scarlet Fever	1	38	—	—	39

Sputa sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
General Practitioners	124 342	466
Tuberculosis Dispensary	72 121	193
Sanatorium	157 83	240

Examination of spinal fluid :—

	Meningococcus.	Negative.	Total.
Sanatorium In-patients	... ... ... 4	—	4

Blood Specimens, Widal's Reaction :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From Borough	— 4	4
From Sanatorium	3 —	3

Hairs examined for Tinea :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From School Clinic	5 12	17

Number of Water Examinations :—

	Chemical.	Bacteriological.
Falmer	2 22
Goldstone	2 22
Mile Oak	2 22
Patcham	2 22
Shoreham	2 22

Total number of examinations for year :—8,993.

OUT RELIEF.

The amount of out relief administered for the year ended 30th September, 1929, in the Parish of Brighton, which is co-extensive with the County Borough, was £37,682.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Hospital.	NUMBER OF BEDS.					No. of In-patients treated in 1929.	OUT-PATIENTS, 1929.	
	Surgical M. F.	Medical M. F.	Gynaeco-logical.	Total			No. of patients (excluding V.D. patients, see p. 25)	No. of Attendances
(a) Voluntary								
Royal Sussex County Hospital ...	78 Children 13	53 Children 6	30 either sex	31 26	14	225	3084	16107§
Royal Alexandra Hospital (for children)	15 Infants	18 either sex	14 26	18	—	101	987	1419
New Sussex Hospital for Women ...	10	15			25	50	639	3161
Sussex Eye Hospital	15 22	15 —	—	—	—	30	480	4783
Throat and Ear Hospital ...					—	22	1459	1713
*Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital (excluding Hove Branch) ...	22 6 Isolation	Maternity	11	—	39	575	1086	5936
(b) Municipal								
The Fever Hospital†	—	173	—	—	173	920‡	—	—
The Smallpox Hospital	—	14	—	—	14	4	—	—

* Beds reserved for Brighton midwifery patients.

† Sanatorium included in Fever Hospital, 73 being reserved for tuberculosis of all forms.

‡ Excluding patients kept in after operations for tonsils and adenoids.

§ In accordance with instructions contained in the new Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts and Statistics issued by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, these figures include casualties and other cases seen in the casualty and Special Departments.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below gives statistics of Tuberculosis for 1929.

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000.	Number of new cases notified.	New cases notified per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifications.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	114	77.66	266	181.2	96
Other forms Tuberculosis	30	20.44	88	59.9	18
All forms Tuberculosis...	144	98.09	354	241.1	114

Summary of notifications :—

(0-1) (1-5) &c.	Number of Primary Notifications. Form A.												Total Form A
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65+	Total	
Pulmonary													
Males ...	1	1	4	1	6	15	32	23	24	16	2	125	136
Females ...	—	1	2	3	9	17	35	20	8	5	5	105	120
Other													
Males ...	—	4	10	3	5	3	4	5	—	—	—	34	40
Females ...	1	10	8	2	2	4	3	1	—	2	3	36	42

	SCHOOL NOTIFICATION. (B.)						ADMISSIONS.		DISCHARGES.	
	Primary			Total	Total on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sana-toria.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sana-toria.	
	0-5	5-10	10-15							
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	26	3	
,, Females	—	1	—	1	1	10	5	12	1	
Other Males ...	—	2	1	3	3	—	1	1	—	
,, Females ...	—	2	—	2	3	—	1	2	—	

New cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, otherwise than by notification on Forms A and B :—

(0-1) (1-5) &c.	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	TOTAL.
Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	1	—	—	3	5	4	4	2	1	21
,, Females ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	4	—	1	2	14
Other Males ...	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
,, Females ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other.		Pulmonary		Other.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	1	—	—	2
1-4	2	1	5	10
5-9	5	3	15	11
10-14	1	3	7	2
15-19	6	12	5	3
20-24	18	18	4	5
25-34	37	38	4	3
35-44	27	24	5	1
45-54	28	8	—	—
55-64	18	6	—	2
65 and upwards	3	7	—	4
Totals	146	120	45	43	63	51
							12	18

Of the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 20 males and 14 females were affected before they came to Brighton. Imported cases : 13·7 per cent. males ; 11·7 per cent. females ; total, 12·8 per cent. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis are 1 male (2·2 per cent.) and 2 females (4·7 per cent.) ; total, 3·4 per cent.

Ratio of non-notified to total tuberculosis deaths.—The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 114, of which 20 were not notified in Brighton ; 1 of these died outside of Brighton. The corresponding figures for the 30 non-pulmonary deaths are 10 and 0. On the whole, notification is satisfactory.

Sixty-seven of the total of 114 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in the following public institutions and hospitals :—

Poor Law Institution, 29 ; Sanatorium, 11 ; Mental Hospital, 13 ; Sussex County Hospital, 4 ; Alexandra Hospital, 9 ; Brompton Hospital, 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action has been found to be necessary under the above Act and Regulations (see page 19).

DISPENSARY.

Some particulars of the work carried out at the Dispensary :—

Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer :—

New cases examined	...	...	...	394
Old cases re-examined	...	...	...	963
X-ray examinations	...	...	...	131
Larynx examinations	...	...	...	112
				1600

Results of Clinical Examinations at the Dispensary :—

DIAGNOSIS AS TO TUBERCLE.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.
Pulmonary	83	290	71	345	6	60	160	695
Non-pulmonary	6	19	4	29	15	63	25	111
Not tuberculous ...	49	20	33	20	43	36	125	76
Doubtful, for further observation	24	12	42	30	18	39	84	81
Total Examinations ...	162	341	150	424	82	198	394	963

In addition to the above there were examined at the Sanatorium (outpatients) 137 ; in their homes, 152 ; elsewhere, 97. Seven contacts of school age were examined at the School Clinic, none of whom were diagnosed as tuberculous.

The Origin of *new* cases was as follows :—

Sent by Doctors	...	...	...	...	311
Seen in consultation with Doctors	...	...	...	...	21
Contacts and others arranged by Inspector	...	...	...	...	24
Examined at request of patient or relatives	...	...	...	...	13
Referred from Pensions Authorities	...	...	...	...	4
Referred from School Clinic	...	...	...	...	11
Referred from Infant Welfare Centre	...	...	...	...	4
From other sources	...	...	...	...	6

	TREATMENT AT DISPENSARY. (TUBERCULIN)				
	Total Patients.	New Patients.	Number receiving injections.	Number of injections.	Total number of attendances at Dispensary.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	10	18	635	730
Other forms Tuberculosis	2	1	1	32	35
All forms Tuberculosis ...	29	11	19	667	765

Voluntary Help.—Throughout the year Mr. A. J. Hutchison has continued to see and treat laryngeal cases on Tuesday afternoons. We have also continued to receive most valuable help at the Dispensary Clinics from Miss Bayliss, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and also from the Queen's Nurses.

SANATORIUM.

IN-PATIENTS.

	New cases admitted.	Cases re-admitted.	Total number treated.	Total weeks stay.	Average stay in weeks per Patient.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	97	14	153	2316	21·2
Other forms Tuberculosis	15	3	37	999	55·5
All forms Tuberculosis ...	112	17	190	3315	26·1

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS AT THE SANATORIUM.

Screen examinations only : in-patients, 74 ; out-patients, 61. Radiograms taken—in-patients, 118 ; out-patients, 69 ; staff, 8. Total, 330.

Dental Work.—One of the School Dentists visits the Sanatorium each week, and attends to the patients' teeth.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK AT SANATORIUM.

	EXTRAC-TIONS.	SCALING.		FILLING.	DRESS-ING.	DENTURES.		
		Upper	Lower			Complete.	Part.	Repairs.
Men ...	74	16	18	1	43	4	6	2
Women ...	72	8	16	5	36	3	4	—
Boys ...	10	8	12	—	1	—	—	—
Girls ...	20	4	6	—	5	—	—	—
Totals ...	176	36	52	6	85	7	10	2

TREATMENT BY ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

The number of patients under treatment by this method is steadily increasing, and the necessary refills and X-ray examinations for these patients involve a considerable expenditure of time. In a majority of the cases, the treatment has been started in our own sanatorium, but we are asked to carry on the refills for some patients also who have commenced the treatment in sanatoria or hospitals elsewhere, and sometimes for patients who are temporary residents in Brighton. During the year arrangements have been made for giving the refills at the Dispensary, so that patients who are working may lose as little time as possible in getting their treatment. 22 refills were given at the Dispensary, and 108 at the Sanatorium. (These figures refer only to out-patients.)

REPORT OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT AT CLINIC SITUATED AT 52, OLD STEINE.

Treatment is carried out by Miss A. G. Palmer (who has been in charge for 5 years). For all municipal cases the dosage is prescribed by the Tuberculosis Officer who also exercises a general supervision.

The types of lamps used are—two 30 ampere arc lamps, one 6 ampere arc, one mercury vapour lamp (non-atmospheric), two Murray Levick infra-red lamps and one Sollux radiant heat lamp ; the current is direct—230 volts.

Tuberculous disease of bones, joints, skin, glands and larynx, and tuberculous pleurisy and peritonitis are treated. The only pulmonary cases have been those where the disease was associated with tuberculous laryngitis.

The maximum duration of a general light bath is one hour ; the first treatment varying from 15 to 20 minutes. Local treatment is from 3 minutes. The distance from the 30 ampere lamp is at first 4 feet, decreasing to 3 feet. Other lamps from 36 to 15 inches according to type of lamp and the reaction of skin of patient.

Temperature and pulse are taken regularly before and after the earlier treatments and at various times later according to the condition of patient. No febrile cases have been treated. Date is recorded when all patients begin treatment and weights are taken and recorded once a week during course of treatment. Seventeen cases were under treatment during 1929 at cost or part cost of Brighton Corporation.

Miss Palmer states that patients having general light baths improve much in their mental outlook—those who were depressed becoming cheerful and talkative. The reaction of the skin varies with the colouring of the patient, red-haired and fair-haired persons being much more sensitive to treatment than the dark-haired. Very beneficial results have been noticed on local lesions—lupus cases of many years' standing shewing marked improvement after a few months' treatment. Good results have also been especially noticed in tuberculous keratitis.

The cost of the current is 1s. 2d. an hour—the cost of the electrodes varies with the core from 1s. to 4s. each. The Brighton Corporation pay 5s. an hour for a group of 3 patients—this is treatment between two arc lamps.

The Tuberculosis Officer is of opinion that light treatment has unquestionably a beneficial effect in most forms of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The improvement, as would be expected, is not usually attained without very prolonged treatment. He is not satisfied that the results of artificial light treatment in cases such as tuberculosis of the glands, joints, and peritoneum are better than, or even as good as those of natural heliotherapy, but apart from the uncertainty of the latter it is very difficult to apply, under proper medical control, for patients who are following their employments. In lupus, and in cases where there is pulmonary disease, moreover, he thinks the advantage is with the artificial light therapy.

Certain exceptional cases seem to derive harm rather than benefit from any form of light treatment.

His impression is distinctly that cases of manifest tuberculosis with localised lesions respond better to this treatment than do those obscure and uncertain cases, suspected to be tuberculous, but sometimes no doubt suffering from other conditions.

Eight cases which have been discharged from treatment during the year are here summarised :—

- 1.—Tuberculous laryngitis in man of 30. Treatment $2\frac{1}{2}$ years with temporary definite improvement. Stopped at patient's wish as he did not feel so well, shortly after which a new focus of tubercle appeared in the epididymis. Working.
- 2.—Tuberculous mesenteric glands and an ulcer on skin, in woman of 21. Six months' treatment with considerable improvement. Working.
- 3.—Tuberculous peritonitis and glands in woman aged 30. 1 year 5 months treatment with great improvement. Working.
- 4.—Tuberculous dactylitis. Girl aged 16. 2 years treatment—disease quiescent. Working.
- 5.—Tuberculous laryngitis and phthisis. Woman aged 27. 1 year 8 months treatment. Considerable improvement. Working.
- 6.—Tuberculous pleurisy. Woman aged 50. 1 year 6 months treatment. No definite improvement ; patient admitted to Sanatorium—diagnosis doubtful.
- 7.—Tuberculous glands and sinuses. Woman aged 37. 1 year 2 months treatment. Great improvement—disease quiescent.
- 8.—Tuberculous peritonitis and pleurisy. Woman aged 35. Over 2 years' treatment. Slight improvement. Working.

AFTER CARE.**HOME NURSING BY QUEEN'S NURSES.**

	No. of Patients.	No. of Visits.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	64	4857
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	3856
Total	99	8713

The home nursing is made the more valuable as the nurses employed have from time to time personal tuition from the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary. A report is received from the Superintendent of Nurses immediately after the first visit, recording the patients' condition and also giving particulars as to their wants, the health of contacts, and the sanitary condition of the home.

Bedsteads with bedding were lent to enable several patients to sleep alone. The number of bedsteads lent at one time averaged 18.

In Brighton the conditions do not usually lend themselves to the use of open-air shelters, but in four cases such shelters have been provided and are in use.

New or re-conditioned houses have been provided for eight families.

Lectures.—Dr. Neville Cox has given two series of lectures on tuberculosis to the Queen's Nurses.

ASSISTANCE.

The following are the amounts of money from the Hedgcock Bequest expended during the year in the care of tuberculous cases:—

Milk	£173	7	6
Assistance towards cost of living	196	13	0
Help whilst head of family in Sanatorium	59	3	0
Nursing and care	10	16	0
Better housing by assistance with rent	47	18	6
Purchase of furniture at 25, Carlton Street	35	0	0
Extra work to house let to patient	12	15	0
Boarding out of children	30	13	4½
Travelling expenses	11	12	8
Boots and/or clothing	14	15	6
Extra clothing for patients admitted to Tuberculosis Wards at Sanatorium	13	4	1
Provision of dentures	4	9	0
Training in commercial work	37	9	0
Cost of tuition on violin	9	2	0
Assistance towards cost of treatment in King Edward VII. Sanatorium	8	8	0
Other expenses	18	14	6
Sanatorium Workshop (materials only)	25	12	6
Credit. —Repayments by patients	709	13	7½
	10	1	0
	£699	12	7½

In the table below is shewn the occupations of 378 patients suffering from Tuberculosis, and under observation from the Tuberculosis Dispensary at the end of 1929 :—

Employment	MEN			WOMEN.		
	At Work.	Out of Work.	Unfit for Work.	At Work.	Out of Work.	Unfit for Work.
Cowkeepers and Dairymen	*2	—	—	—
Tailors	—	1	1	1
Electricians	1	—	3	—
Trades various (General Labourers)	...	13	—	12	—	—
Home Duties	...	—	—	—	65	32
In Service	...	—	—	—	—	2
Daily Domestics	...	—	—	10	2	10
Porters	...	4	—	—	—	—
Fish and Poultry	...	2	—	2	—	—
Grocers	...	2	—	—	—	—
Beer Retailers, and Breweries	...	1	—	1	1	5
Bakers	...	—	—	3	—	—
Other shops (not Articles of Food)	...	5	—	3	8	—
Hairdressers	...	—	—	1	1	—
Travellers	...	4	—	1	—	—
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	...	7	—	3	—	—
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Clubs	...	6	1	4	1	—
Building and Allied Trades	...	10	1	4	—	—
Secretaries	...	—	—	2	—	—
Tram and Bus Conductors	...	—	—	2	—	—
Railway	...	4	—	5	—	—
Other Passenger Vehicles	...	1	—	1	—	—
Laundries	...	—	—	—	2	1
Teachers	...	—	—	—	—	2
Casual Workers	...	4	—	2	2	—
Clerical Workers	...	10	—	2	8	2
Musician	...	—	—	1	—	—
Medical and Nursing	...	—	1	—	1	1
Greengrocers	...	—	1	—	1	—
Agriculture	...	2	—	2	—	—
Dressmakers	...	—	—	—	—	2
Postman	...	1	—	—	—	—
Theatre Attendant	...	1	—	—	—	—
Motor Drivers	...	3	—	3	—	—
Engineers	...	3	—	3	—	—
Actors	...	—	—	1	—	1
Watch Repairers	...	—	—	1	—	—
Ex-Servicemen	...	—	—	5	—	—
Insurance Agents	...	4	—	—	—	—
Church Workers	...	—	—	1	1	—
Caretaker	...	1	—	—	—	—
Ship's Steward	...	1	—	—	—	—
Commission Agents	...	1	—	1	—	—
Companions	...	—	—	—	—	3
No Occupation	...	—	—	6	—	8
Total	...	95	2	78	100	3
		MALES.		FEMALES.		
Of Independent Means	...	3	—	—	2	—
School Children	...	10	—	—	9	—
Infants	...	5	—	—	1	—
		18		12		

* Neither of these had T.B. in the sputum; one does a milk round but does not handle the milk except in sealed bottles; the other has been put on to different work in the dairy not involving the handling of milk.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

		Attendances at Clinic. For treatment.	Patients treated To see Surgeon.	Patients treated in Hospital.
Tuberculosis cases	...	18	75	11*
Infant Welfare cases	...	373	84	3
Education Committee cases	...	1488	386	6
Total	...	1879	545	20

*Children suffering from surgical tuberculosis are for the most part treated at the Borough Sanatorium.

(also see page 11 of School Report)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total net births was 1,969, of which 1,015 were males and 954 females. Included in the total are 150 illegitimate births, of which 76 were males and 74 females. The infant mortality was 55 per thousand. (Figure for England and Wales, 74) Figures for 1928 : Brighton 51, England and Wales 65.

MIDWIVES.

During 1929, 44 midwives notified their intention to practise in the area. Of the 21 in private practice, 5 did not practise, and 5 were in practice for a short time only. Of the total 43 had passed a qualifying examination and 1 was in practice prior to the passing of the Act in 1901.

The number of visits paid to midwives was 50. To all private midwives living and practising in Brighton at least one visit was paid quarterly.

MEDICAL HELP CALLED IN.

	TOTAL	Private Cases	Hospital District Cases.		TOTAL	Private Cases	Hospital District Cases.
<i>Pregnancy—</i>							
Miscarriage	4	—	4	<i>Lying-in Period (Mother)—</i>	228	87	141
Haemorrhage (A.P.)	7	—	7	Rise of Temperature	41	5	36
Threatened Miscarriage	1	—	1	Other reasons ...	38	6	32
Albuminuria	11	11	—	<i>Condition of Infant—</i>			
Other reasons ...	17	12	5	Premature Birth ...	22	1	21
<i>Labour—</i>				Condition of Baby ...	38	5	33
Transverse presentation	—	—	—	Discharge from eyes	75	12	63
Breech Cases ...	10	3	7	Convulsions	4	2	2
Prolapse of Cord ...	1	1	—	Malformation ...	6	2	4
Abnormal presentation	10	5	5	<i>Other notifications (Rule 22)—</i>			
Delay in Labour ...	70	32	38	Substitution artificial for breast feeding ...	20	6	14
Retention Placenta	12	2	10	Stillbirth	27	7	20
Rupture Perineum ...	79	19	60	Possible a source infection	1	1	—
Haemorrhage (P.P.)	5	1	4	Laid out dead body	2	2	—
Instruments required	1	1	—	Death of child ...	3	3	—
	228	87	141	Death of Mother ...	—	—	—
					505	139	366

During the year £103 was paid by the Council to doctors called in by midwives on 71 occasions and during the same period £71 was recovered from patients.

SUSSEX MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The staff of certified midwives at this Hospital and its branches number 20. The Council pays £60 for the salary of one midwife appointed at their suggestion. The total number of confinements attended was 922; of this total 751 belonged to Brighton, 208 being primiparae and 543 being multiparae. Thirty-six pupils were trained during 1929, all of whom obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Wards containing 28 beds are set aside for maternity cases.

At the ante-natal clinic 3,078 examinations were made.

Under agreement 117 Brighton patients were admitted during the year; the number of in-patients days was 1,686. The Council pays the Hospital 7s. 6d. a day for each of these patients. The total cost was £632, of which £359 was paid by the patients and the Sussex Provident Scheme.

The assigned reasons for the admission of the patients were as follows:—

Normal labours (Bad Housing)	11		Face	...	1
Hyperemesis	...	2	Transverse	...	1
Albuminuria	...	10	Breech	...	2
Eclampsia	...	4	Abnormal	...	1
Chronic Nephritis	.....	1	Contracted pelvis	...	28
Induction	...	18	Premature labour	...	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	15	Delayed labour	...	1
Bad histories	...	9	Hydramnios	...	3
Illnesses	...	5	Pyelitis	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	2	Cæsarean section	...	1
			Total	...	117

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

		Maternity Homes	Other Nursing Homes
Homes on Register 31st December, 1929	...	12	9
No. of applications for registration	...	—	—
No. of homes registered	...	—	—
No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	—	—
No. of appeals against such orders	...	—	—
No. of applications for exemption from registration	...	1	5
No. of cases in which exemption has been granted	...	1	5

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

(For number notified see page 51.)

HOME VISITS.

Of 1,969 infants born during 1929 there were visited	...	...	1458
Average number of visits paid to each infant...	...	...	5
No. of children of ages 1—5 visited	...	...	4165
Total inquiries re children 1—5	...	...	10110
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	410
Visits for investigation re cause of stillbirths...	...	...	35
Visits for investigation re premature deaths ...	...	...	28
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during 1929	...	...	17,750

FIVE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

(Open once weekly.)

Attendance Table.

	Number.	Attend- ances.	Average.	Per Session.
Mothers	2029	15471	7	61
0—12 months...	1430	12486	9	
1—5 years	1138	5653	5	72

MUNICIPAL ANTENATAL CLINIC.

The great bulk of the antenatal work is done for women who have booked with the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital. It is a condition of booking that patients are so examined. Private midwives are invited to send their patients for examination on Mondays at 10 a.m. to the Dispensary, 7, Gloucester Place, where they are seen by the Infant Welfare Doctor. Last year 238 patients were seen, who made 742 attendances. Six of these patients were not pregnant. Of the 232 others (124 multiparae and 108 primiparae), 161 were normal. The others suffered from :—

Hernia	...	...	...	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	1
Heart disease	...	...	...	2	Glycosuria	...	...	1
Pyorrhoea and dental caries			...	23	Albuminuria	...	...	10
Hypochondriasis	...	...	...	2	Contracted pelvis	...	...	4
Graves' Disease	...	...	...	1	Varicose veins	...	...	7
Twin Pregnancy	...	...	...	1	Breech presentation	...	...	3
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	4	Occipito-posterior presentation	...	...	6
Hydramnios	...	...	...	4				

Thirty-four cases were told that medical treatment was necessary. In each case a confidential letter is sent to the midwife who referred the case to the Clinic telling her the result of the examination and what advice should be given to the patient.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years have been referred to this Clinic from the Infant Welfare and Antenatal Clinics.

76·4 per cent. of the patients sent for kept their appointments, as compared with 73·7 and 77·6 per cent. in the last two years.

During the year, 826 attendances were made by 119 mothers and 46 children under five years of age, on 88 evening sessions.

Summary of the work done :—

	Fillings.	EXTRACTIONS.		Scaling.	Other operations.	DENTURES.		Repairs and Additions.
		Nitrous oxide.	Local Anaesthetic.			Partial.	Complete.	
Mothers	37	3	835	266	540	39	49	11
Children under 5	31	—	39	—	20	—	—	—
Totals	68	3	874	266	560	39	49	11

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

During the year each of the 50 senior students training at the Municipal Training College for the profession of teaching and also each of the 10 students of the Housewifery Class at the Technical College attended one of the Infant Welfare Centres on two occasions, and so had an opportunity of becoming familiar with the actual work done.

Two Lectures and Demonstrations were given by the Senior Health Visitor at the Brighton Technical College and at the Secondary School for Girls.

A lecture on Infant Welfare work was given by the Infant Welfare Medical Officer to the students at the Municipal Training College, and another to the Women's Co-operative Guild.

CRECHES.

The two crèches are situated in Bristol Road and Wellington Road. At Wellington Road crèche the average number of children in daily attendance was 22. At Bristol Road the corresponding number was 19. During the financial year 1929-1930 the Council paid £175 towards the expenses of the crèches and £200 towards improvements to Wellington Road crèche.

CHURCH ARMY MATERNITY HOME, FINSBURY ROAD.

Into the above Home 32 expectant and nursing mothers were admitted during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1929. The number of confinements was 29; the average stay prior to confinement was $8\frac{1}{2}$ weeks; after confinement, 13 weeks. The cases are usually of persons who do not belong to Brighton.

ASSISTANCE.

Milk for Expectant and nursing mothers and delicate children	£104	10	2
Dried Milk ...	7	8	2
Home Helps ...	44	10	0
Confinement fees ...	3	17	0
Dentures ...	12	14	0
	£172	19	4

Cartons of Malt and Cod Liver Oil costing £115 were given out at the Health Office; £44 10s. 0d. was recovered as follows:—

		Paid. £ s. d.	Cartons distributed.
School clinic patients	...	3 11 0	359
Tuberculosis patients	...	3 15 0	721
Infant Welfare cases	...	37 4 0	1938

The cartons, 1lb. size, are sold at 6d. each, the cost being 8d. They contain a 25 per cent. emulsion of cod liver oil in malt.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired.	Gonococci found in Swab.
Notified.	At home.	In hospital.			
9	6	3	9	—	—

Nine cases were notified; six of these were mild. Thirteen were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses, who paid 985 visits (76 visits per case). Three cases were admitted to the Brighton Sanatorium. Ulceration did not occur in any case.

The practice of the routine instillation of drops of Argyrol (ten per cent. strength) into the eyes of infants at birth has been continued.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 5 cases notified in Brighton during the year. The following table gives particulars :—

No. in Register.	Age.	*Midwife	*Doctor.	Any Previous Labours.	Treated at Public Institution.	Remarks.
1	22	X	—	No	Yes	Died.
2	25	Y	—	No	Yes	Recovered.
3	20	Y	—	No	Yes	Recovered.
4	30	—	A	No	Yes	Admitted to Mental Hospital.
5	21	Y	—	No	Yes	Recovered.

* The above are not the initials of the doctor or midwife concerned.

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH.

Year.	No. of births, including still births.	Sepsis.		Other Causes.		Total Childbirth.		Infant Mortality Rate.
		No. of deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.	No. of deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.	No. of deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.	
1929	2229	5	2.3	3	1.3	8	3.6	55

Brighton Maternal Mortality 2.54. The 8 deaths include 3 deaths of non-residents.

VENEREAL DISEASE.**STILL BIRTHS.**

Up to the end of 1929, sections of the livers have been examined in 202 cases of which 12 or 5·9 per cent. showed spirochetes.

THE V.D. CLINIC.

New Brighton Cases treated at the V.D. Clinic 1929.

Syphilis	Gon.	Soft Sore.	Sy. and S.S.	Sy. and Gon.	Gon. and S.S.	Sy., G., S.S.	Conditions other than V.D.	Total of V.D. Cases.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
47 41	96 21	6 1	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	110 71	150 64

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre during 1929.

1. Number of cases which—	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	157	178	1 —	—	101	30	26	16	285	224
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection...	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	3
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	159	181	1 —	—	104	30	26	16	290	227
2 (a). Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of—										
1. Less than one year's standing	17	9	14	2	167	32	186	97	384	140
2. More than one year's standing	67	55	—	—	6	1	—	—	73	56
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)	243	245	15	2	277	63	212	113	747	423
2 (b). Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection ...	11	5	—	—	19	8	—	—	30	13

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend :—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for	12	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	20	4
(b) after 1 or more courses but before completion of treatment for	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ...	10	5	—	—	16	7	—	—	26	12
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	34	18	2	—	46	9	—	—	82	27
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	20	19	10	2	86	22	—	—	116	43
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	152	184	3	—	121	25	33	17	309	226
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 ...	243	245	15	2	277	63	33	17	568	327
7. Out-patient attendances :—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	2769	3445	70	11	3317	1727	616	489	6772	5672
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	—	—	—	—	6151	1625	—	—	6151	1625
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	2769	3445	70	11	9468	3352	616	489	12923	7297
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	42	71	—	—	120	91	4	4	166	166
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—	For detection of								For Wassermann Reaction.	
	Spirochetes		Gonococci.		Other Organisms.					
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	51		—		—					
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	23		1931		64		1771			

Statement shewing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	Brighton.	East Sussex.	West Sussex.	Other Districts.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	89	31	16	12	148
Soft Chancre	9	3	3	1	16
Gonorrhœa	115	58	15	18	206
Conditions other than venereal	181	67	22	13	283
TOTAL	394	159	56	44	653
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	13241	5688	984	307	20220
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	187	80	64	1	332
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the :—	1. Out-patient Clinic 2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	1392 14	730 —	194 —	2333 14

For the names of arsenobenzol compounds used and the amount and kind of treatment usually administered also the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients—See previous reports.

Cases that did not complete one course of treatment at the Clinic. By one course it is understood 7 intravenous injections and 8 intramuscular injections.

These cases amounted to 16, of which 3 were Secondary Syphilis, 2 Latent Syphilis, 7 Tertiary Syphilis, 1 Neuro Syphilis, 1 Treated Syphilis, 1 Tabes and 1 G.P.I.

3 Secondary Syphilis—

- 1 refused treatment.
- 1 had 3 injections, went away, address unknown.
- 1 had 6 injections, written to three times but did not continue.

2 Latent Syphilis—

- 1 had 2 injections and 1 had 4 injections, written to 3 times but did not continue.

7 Tertiary Syphilis—

- 2 had 5 injections, 1 written to 3 times and 1 address unknown.
- 1 had 2 injections, went away, address unknown.
- 1 had 1 injection gave false address.
- 1 had 3 injections, died of malignant growth.
- 2 had no treatment, letters returned "address unknown."

1 Neuro Syphilis—had 6 injections, written to 5 times but did not continue.

1 Tabes refused treatment.

1 Treated Syphilis refused treatment.

1 G.P.I.—had one injection, written to 3 times but did not continue.

From September to December, 1929, 21 pupils from the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Buckingham Road, have attended the Clinic during the female sessions.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Pathological examinations made in the Stephen Ralli Memorial Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton by Dr. Galt, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1929, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Brighton.

Nature of Test.

For Spirochetes	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive ...	4
		For Practitioners	...		Negative .	9
For Gonococci	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive ...	—
		For Practitioners	...		Negative	29
For Wasserman Reaction	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive ...	190
		For Practitioners	...		Negative	1122
Other examinations	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive ...	11
		For Practitioners	...		Negative	154
	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive ...	282
		For Practitioners	...		Negative	808
	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive ...	32
		For Practitioners	...		Negative	256
	{	For Treatment Ctr.	...	{	Positive ...	35
		For Practitioners	...		...	23
Total						2955

Dr. Lawson, the Medical Officer to the V.D. Clinic, made 51 dark ground examinations of which 11 gave positive results.

I set out below a return from which a better judgment can be made as to the source of the specimens than from the official form of the Ministry.

SOURCE OF V.D. SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT THE LABORATORY.

From the V.D. Centre	...	...	...	...	...	2450
From Consultants and Specialists in V.D. work from patients seen and treated privately	...	...	...	...	...	225
From Medical Officers in health services	...	...	...	...	...	59
From Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	145
From nine General Practitioners, three of whom were members of Hospital staffs	...	...	...	...	...	76

The above figures shew that whilst over 200 specimens are examined each month, only 2·6 per cent. of the whole are taken by the general practitioner.

That the general practitioner does not see or does not treat syphilis to any extent is strongly evidenced by the fact that no doses of Salvarsan substitute for administration in private practice were applied for. Two V.D. consultant specialists were supplied with 70 doses of Neo Salvarsan, 40 Sulpharsenol, 70 Silbersalvarsan and 7 novars enobillon.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

In the following tables, prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the work of the Sanitary Department is stated, so far as possible in tabular form :—

Inspections during 1929.

Inspections under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 :—				
Number of Streets	...	...	...	151
" ", Houses	...	...	...	6062
Other Inspections of Houses	...	...	...	3002
Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	478
" Cowsheds	...	...	...	535
" Piggeries	...	...	...	73
" Bakehouses	...	...	...	244
" Dairies	...	...	...	929
" Provision Shops and Markets	...	...	...	396
Day Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	52
Night " "	...	...	...	8
Drains Tested by Volatile Test "	...	...	...	18
" Opened for Examination	...	...	...	55
Visits for Sundry Purposes...	...	...	...	4759
" to look up Notices served	...	...	...	6565
Attendances at Police Court	...	...	...	19
Food Samples collected for Analysis	...	...	...	412
" " " Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	29
" " " Examination for Tubercl bacilli	...	...	...	89
Inspection of Stables	...	...	...	1141
Letters sent to Schools and Public Library	...	...	...	1621
Inspections of Schools	...	...	...	15
Visits to Schools	...	...	...	114
Visits under Factory and Workshops and Shop Hours Act, etc.	...	...	...	9748
Visits to Houses Let in Lodgings...	...	...	...	9
" to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	121
Visits under Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	192
Number of observations for black smoke ...	...	...	...	13
<i>Markets Committee—</i>				
1 Inspector	...	...	...	3 weeks
<i>Rent Restriction Acts—</i>				
Inspections by Chief Inspector	...	...	...	1
Certificates Issued	...	...	...	1
Visits in respect of Sickness	...	...	...	4566
" to Disinfect Rooms	...	...	...	101
" for Removal of Bedding	...	...	...	200
		No. of Cases in which Bedding was removed.		No. of rooms disinfected.
Scarlet Fever	...	34	26	
Diphtheria	...	40	17	
Phthisis	...	41	27	
Scabies	...	18	—	
Other disinfections	...	67	31	

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done as a result of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices —

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.		Statutory Notices Served.	Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	Total.
	Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.	Owners.			
		Owners.	Occupiers.		
To provide the house with a water supply	—	—	14	—	14
To cover or repair the water tank ...	1	—	—	—	1
To drain the premises into the common sewer	14	—	4	—	18
To re-lay the drain	10	—	18	—	28
To repair the drain	33	—	2	—	35
To clear the drain	78	—	4	—	83
To repair soil-pipes	5	—	—	—	5
To empty cesspools, etc.	8	—	10	—	18
To cover cesspools	1	—	—	—	1
To provide new pans to closets	54	—	39	5	98
To provide pedestal closet with water supply in place of privy	19	—	—	—	19
To provide the closet with a water supply	6	—	18	—	24
To repair flushing apparatus	122	—	19	1	142
To repair roofs, walls, seats or doors of W.C.'s	94	—	29	35	158
To ventilate closets	4	—	—	—	4
To cleanse closets or urinal	—	14	—	3	17
To build a closet and provide a sanitary pail	3	—	—	—	3
To provide a sanitary pail	—	—	3	—	3
To provide a sanitary pail and pave floor of closet with concrete	6	—	3	—	9
To pave or repave yards, sculleries or forecourts	72	—	32	10	114
To remove accumulations	—	87	—	11	98
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	—	38	—	8	46
To provide new galvanized dustbins* ...	495	—	282	—	777
To discontinue using ashpits and provide galvanized dustbins	6	—	3	—	9
To provide a sufficient number of dustbins	2	—	1	—	3
To repair roofs	246	—	137	27	410
To hack off defective external plastering of walls and to re-render	48	—	58	16	122
To render walls	17	—	14	2	33
To take down derelict walls and re-build	2	—	—	—	2
To repair walls	13	—	10	11	34
To pave a long passage with concrete ...	1	—	—	—	1

*The Borough Surveyor reported 520 houses with defective dustbins.

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.				Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	Total.
	Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.	Statutory Notices Served.	Owners.	Occupiers.		
To repair rain water guttering and piping	118	—	64	—	18	200
To repair defective chimney	5	—	4	—	5	14
To renew or repair and paint window frames and sashes	53	—	2	—	44	99
To make windows open for ventilation	10	—	—	—	—	10
To ventilate rooms	1	—	2	—	—	3
To fix air bricks in front and back walls	3	—	2	—	—	5
To provide sashlines	21	—	—	—	19	40
To lay new board floors and provide ventilation under same	19	—	6	—	6	31
To repair flooring of rooms and staircases, baluster rails, etc.	139	—	34	—	31	204
To renew or repair and paint doors, door frames, door sills, etc.	18	—	4	—	6	28
To repair internal plastering of walls and ceilings	239	—	64	—	53	356
To cleanse and redecorate interior of houses	394	—	152	—	60	606
To cleanse rooms, bedding, etc.	—	46	—	14	—	60
To repair washing coppers	91	—	2	—	43	136
To repair firegrates	27	—	—	—	6	33
To provide a scullery sink with a water supply over	27	—	19	—	1	47
To provide new scullery sinks	50	—	21	—	6	77
To repair or lengthen waste pipes of sinks	23	—	3	—	3	29
To trap the sink waste pipes	8	—	17	—	1	26
To render wall over scullery sink	—	—	—	—	2	2
To improve manure pits	1	—	1	—	—	2
To pave stables	1	—	—	—	—	1
To cleanse stables	—	2	—	—	—	2
To abate overcrowding	—	10	—	2	—	12
To discontinue using rooms in basement as bedrooms	—	5	—	2	—	7
To improve the drainage and paving of pig-styes	5	—	—	—	—	5
To limewash pigstytes	—	3	—	—	—	3
To remedy other defects	18	—	4	—	—	22
To replace foul urinal with glazed stalls and water supply	2	—	1	—	—	3
To discontinue keeping pigs	—	2	—	—	—	2
To limewash smithy or workshop	—	2	—	—	—	2
To so alter the approach to the W.C. that there is an intervening ventilated space	—	—	2	—	—	2
To discontinue using cellar as a dwelling	—	1	—	—	—	1
To provide a damp-proof course	—	1	—	—	—	1

In addition to the above, nine houses were re-conditioned in Leicester Street.

A magistrate's order was granted against a tenant who refused admission to an inspector after a statutory notice of nuisance had been served, the object of the visit being to ascertain if the nuisance had been abated. This order was not obeyed, and the defendant was fined 40s. or 21 days imprisonment. The fine was not paid; a distress warrant was issued but was returned marked "No goods on which to levy execution" and the defendant was committed to prison.

For Notices served on Owners and Occupiers of Workshops, etc., see page 47.

From March, 1926, when the byelaw for the prevention of fouling of pavements by dogs was adopted, to December 31st, 1929, nineteen persons were summoned and the following penalties imposed:—One fine of 5/-; eight of 10/- and nine of £1. One case dismissed on payment of 10/- costs under Probation of Offenders Act.

HOUSING.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE CORPORATION DURING 1929 :—

North Moulsecoomb Estate (including 4 shops) ...	134
Whitehawk Valley	84
Crescent Cottages (4 houses as flats)	8
Hereford Street	20

	246

The following statement shews the number of houses which the Corporation have built since the war.

	Number completed at end of 1929.
May Road	14
Elm Grove	14
Natal Road (Flats)	20
Moulsecoomb (including Flats and Shops)	530
Queen's Park	450
Loder Road and Balfour Road (Flats)	56
Nesbit Road	28
Hereford Street	40
North Moulsecoomb (including Shops)	394
Freshfield Road	28
Whitehawk Valley	144
Crescent Cottages (Flats)	8

	1726

The work planned but not completed included Whitehawk Valley 180 houses, Bevendean Estate 72 houses.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE BUILDERS :—

Year.	Separate dwellings	Houses converted into Flats.			Gain.
		HOUSES.	FLATS.		
1918	...	5	—	—	—
1919	...	—	8	=	17
1920	...	16	11	=	40
1921	...	27	7	=	14
1922	...	5	2	=	10
1923	...	46	14	=	55
1924	...	126	13	=	33
1925	...	156	12	=	24
1926	...	257*	3	=	9
1927	...	331	15	=	36
1928	...	225	9	=	23
1929	...	284	7	=	18
		—	—	—	—
		1478†			178
			Total dwellings		— — 1656
			GRAND TOTAL ...		— — 3378

* 14 of these were one-room flats.

† Total new houses 1464.

INFORMATION REGARDING COUNCIL HOUSES.

Number of Families and Population in houses belonging to Corporation, 1929.

	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses with 1 family.	No. of houses with 2 families	Occupants.		Total Occupants.	Average No. of persons per house.	No. of houses not kept cleanly.
				Over 10 years.	Under 10 years.			
Moulscoomb Estate	...	498	466	31	1554	661	2215	4·45
North Moulscoomb Estate	377	347	30	1093	912	2005	5·32	65
Queen's Park Estate	...	478	442	36	1698	1053	2751	5·76
Whitehawk Valley Estate	144	132	12	477	311	788	5·62	14
Balfour Road Flats	...	48	48	—	115	68	183	3·81
St. Helen's Road	...	31	28	3	98	28	126	4·06
Tillstone Street	...	65	61	4	224	20	244	3·75
Nesbit Road	...	28	21	7	107	61	168	6·00
May Road } Elm Grove }	...	64	57	7	243	57	300	4·69
Hereford Street	...	40	35	5	165	60	225	5·62
Dewe Road	...	30	30	—	106	15	121	4·03
	1803	1667	136*	5880	3246	9126	5·06	134
27 houses purchased by Corporation	...	27	27	—	—	163	6·0	3

* 1 with three families.

	No. of houses.	No. of houses with 1 family.	No. of houses with 2 families.	Occupants.		Total Occupants.	Average No. of persons per house.	% Of houses not kept cleanly.	Rent.
				Over 10 years.	Under 10 years.				
<i>Slum Clearance.</i>									
1. Pre-War.									
Alternative accommodation but not occupied by slum tenants									
Tillstone Street Dewe Road May Road Elm Grove St. Helen's Road	190	176	14	671	120	791	4·16	1·05	—
2. Post-War.									
Alternative accommodation occupied chiefly by slum tenants.									
Nesbit Road Paradise St. Hereford Hereford St. St. ... Essex Place White- Dorset St. hawk Rd. ...	28	21	7	107	61	168	6·00	10·71	12/- or 15/-
Total ...	128	106	22	521	220	741	5·79	14·84	
Essex Cottages to flats in Crescent Cottages	8	8	—	19	—	19	2·37	—	9·6
Re-conditioned houses	27	27	—	—	—	163	6·03	11·11	7/- or 12/-

OCCUPANTS PER HOUSE.

The houses built before the War have only 4·16 persons per house, compared with 5·06 for all Council houses and 5·79 for post-war houses provided for slum tenants. It should be noted that the new flats in Crescent Cottages have mostly only 2 occupants and one of the two bedrooms is constantly vacant. I still think that further cottages built there should have one bedroom only and the rent of 9s. 6d. per week be reduced to a lower figure.

TWO FAMILIES IN ONE HOUSE.

That only 7 per cent. of Council houses are occupied by more than one family shews that the tenants have not sub-let to any extent.

CLEANLINESS.

Over 7 per cent. of the houses are not kept in a cleanly state. The worst conditions are in the slum alternative accommodation houses at Whitehawk, to which the Health Committee transferred many families known to be uncleanly in order to give them a chance of improving under good surroundings.

RENTS UNDER THE NEW ACT.

At present we charge 12s. a week for alternative accommodation for slum tenants for a three-bedroomed non-parlour cottage, and if in the future we transfer 5·5 persons to new houses, we probably will be able to let at 10s. a week. Unfortunately, these families cannot usually pay more than 8s. a week.

THE WORK TO BE OVERTAKEN.

A rough calculation shews that there are some seven hundred houses in Brighton which will have to be demolished but this work will take many years to complete.

SMALL SLUM AREAS IN WHICH EACH HOUSE WAS CONDEMNED.

Dorset Street.—The ten dwelling-houses in Dorset Street with their insanitary basements were condemned individually, and the tenants housed as shewn below. The houses have been turned into workshops and stores.

The 21 families in these houses were found accommodation as follows :—

Whitehawk Estate	...	...	...	...	...	7
William Street	...	...	...	...	...	2
South Side of Hereford Street	...	...	...	...	...	1
Riding School Lane	...	...	...	...	...	1
Telegraph Street	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aberdeen Road	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mount Pleasant	...	...	...	...	...	2
Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accommodation not found	...	...	...	...	...	3*

*The three families in this house were related.

Essex Cottages consisted of 10 houses facing north. (Rent 4s. to 5s. 9d.). The whole depth of house and yard was 18 feet, the yards were blocked in by a high wall 12 to 25 feet high. The houses were sunless and airless. All have been closed and will be demolished shortly.

The families were housed as follows :—

						Rent. s. d.
1925	1 in May Road	...	...	...	...	12 0
1926	1 in St. Helens Road	...	...	...	...	14 0
	1 in Elm Grove	...	...	...	...	12 4
	1 found own accommodation					
1928	1 in Hereford Street	...	...	...	...	12 0
	1 in Hervey Road	...	...	...	...	12 0
1930	2 in new flats, Crescent Cottages	...	...	...	...	9 6
	1 in old house, Crescent Cottages	...	...	...	...	7 0
	1 in Grosvenor Street	...	...	...	...	9 6

It is five years since these houses were declared unhealthy houses—the above statement indicates that unless the Corporation had been able, from time to time, to house one of the tenants, these extremely unhealthy houses would still have been occupied.

HOUSING TABLES REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	530
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i.) By the Local Authority	246
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	77

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	9064
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6062
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1655

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1162
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—*Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	106
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—					
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	93
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...			—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	—

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	329
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—			
(a) by owners	...	...	306
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	—

C.—*Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	24
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	9
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	2
(6) Number of houses demolished after Closing Orders had been made but before Demolition Orders had been made				2

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

All over England there is a growing feeling that house refuse should be removed without spilling and without paper and dust being blown from the carts on windy days. The Works Committee have this matter under consideration, especially a system which obviates any escape of refuse during collection. The system necessitates the use of a specially constructed dustbin, the initial cost to the landlord being from 14s. to 23s., depending on capacity. To try the system out, a compact block of houses is required supplied with the special bins and which will occupy the service of at least one of the special refuse-carrying carts. Your Medical Officer of Health suggested that the Council should try the system on its own housing estates, supplying the bins. The Committee felt that the greatest need of improvement was on the Front where the most difficulty in collection occurred because of exposure to high winds. They therefore asked the Health Department to canvass the occupiers of all the premises situated on the Brighton Front to find whether they were in favour of the new system and were prepared to buy the special bins. The following letter was left at each house and the result of the canvass was as shewn below :—

NEW SYSTEM OF REFUSE REMOVAL.

DEAR SIR,

Dissatisfaction has been expressed with the present system of removal of refuse, which allows, during collection especially on windy days, of the escape of dust and paper. The Works Committee consider that the best system is that in which a special dust-bin is used which can be emptied into a closed cart without any escape of its contents on the windiest day. Anyone interested can see at this office a model shewing how the system is worked.

The Works Committee wish to give the system a trial on premises on the Front, and they have asked me to approach all occupiers to find out if they would be willing to make the test practicable by purchasing the special dust-bin required. These dust-bins vary in price from 14s. to 23s., depending on the capacity ; the $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, suitable for flats, costs 14s. ; the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet 17s. ; and the 4 cubic feet, suitable for hotels and large establishments, 23s. They are so well-made that they have many times the life of the ordinary dust-bin.

On the sheet enclosed is set out a form which will be called for within the next few days. I trust your answer will be favourable as the new system would mark a great step forward in dust collection and it cannot be proceeded with except everyone is willing to assist.

I am, Yours faithfully,

DUNCAN FORBES,

Medical Officer of Health.

RESULT OF CANVASS.

394 Occupiers were approached.

107 were in favour of the new system and were willing to buy the necessary bins.

7 in favour of new system and would buy bin if system permanently adopted.

39 in favour of new system, but were unwilling to buy the dust-bin (this being the duty of the Landlord).

98 were not in favour of the change.

107 Returns not filled in.

26 Returns could not be filled in owing to—

(a) Occupier away ;

(b) Referred to Headquarters.

18 *Trade refuse only* (collected now in sacks).

In favour of Scheme, 153 {

From the above returns it was evident that the system could not be successfully worked on the Front except either the Council obtained powers to compel owners to provide suitable bins or provided them at their own expense.

During the canvass it was a general complaint that the present removal is at too long intervals.

Thereafter a public meeting was held in the Dome, which was poorly attended.

NUISANCE FROM REFUSE.

Refuse is most dangerous when decomposing in houses or in their close vicinity, largely because of the breeding ground provided for flies. Unfortunately in many cases no proper arrangements are made when houses are converted into flats for a suitable place for the dustbins, and in some boarding houses and hotels there is a lack of space for the number of bins

required to hold a week's refuse. As a consequence, many well-founded complaints of nuisance are received. These complaints can be reduced only by a bi-weekly (twice a week) removal of refuse which at the same time would prevent the breeding of flies. This is done for a part of the town from June to October, but should be done throughout the year on the Front and the adjoining streets.

DAIRY FARMS.

No. of Cowsheds on Register	...	...	...	27
No. of visits to Cowsheds	...	...	...	535
To Dairies on Farms	...	...	...	453

WORK EXECUTED IN COWSHEDS.

	Cow-stalls.	Cooling Rooms.	Washing-up Rooms.
Re-modelled	2	1	—
New Cowsheds built	2	—	—
New Cooling Rooms	—	6	—
New Washing-up Rooms	—	—	5
Boiler removed from Cooling Room to Washing-up Room	—	—	1
Walls :—			
Repaired	8	7	1
Rendered smooth	9	2	2
Floors and Channels :—			
New	5	6	5
Repaired	5	—	—
Stalls :—			
Timber renewed	2	—	—
Steel Tubular provided	3	—	—
New Mangers	4	—	—
Ceilings provided	—	4	—
Ventilation improved	7	—	—
Lighting improved	8	—	—
Drainage :—			
New	3	1	—
Repaired	1	—	—
Connected to common sewer	1	—	—
Water laid on	4	5	5
Drinking bowls provided	2	—	—
Steam boilers erected	—	—	5
Sterilising plants provided	—	—	3
Sinks provided to wash hands, etc.	—	—	6

Seven notices have been served under The Milk & Dairies Order, but these do not expire until 18th May, 1931.

RESULTS OF MILK SEDIMENT TESTS TAKEN.

Clean	...	...	...	23
Fairly clean	...	...	...	18
Dirty	...	...	...	18*

*The attention of the farmers was drawn to these and subsequently improvements were noted.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The education of the public in health matters was continued on the same lines as in 1928.

FOOD.**MILK SUPPLY.**

Table shewing number of persons and premises registered for the sale of milk.

	On Register 1st January, 1929.	New regis- trations during 1929.	Removed from Register during 1929.	TOTAL. 31st Decem- ber, 1929.
No. of dairymen	117	16	8	125
No. of dairies (including 27 cow sheds,)	160	5	1	164
No. of cow-keepers (not selling milk by retail) ...	12	—	—	12
Persons registered for sale of milk in sealed bottles only	55	8	3	60

ACTION TAKEN AS TO TUBERCULOUS MILK AND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

During the year 75 samples of milk (primary) were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in twelve samples (13·3 per cent.) tubercle bacilli were found.

In consequence of visits paid to the farms from which the infected milk came, and clinical examination of the herds concerned, 61 further samples of milk (secondary) were taken and submitted for examination. Ten cows were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. In two instances, no infected cow was found, probably due to drying off, removal or slaughter before the farms were visited.

NOTIFICATIONS FROM THE ABATTOIR.

Infected Calves.—Letters were sent to County Medical Officers of Health in respect of five tuberculous calves, from different farms, killed at the Brighton Abattoir. In each of the above, the lesions pointed to milk infection. As a result, nine samples of milk were submitted to biological test after clinical examination of the herds concerned, and two cows were found to be tuberculous, and were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. In one instance, where no diseased animal was found on the farm, a cow, the mother of the calf, had died, and was sold to the knacker, who found on cutting up the carcase that the animal was tuberculous.

Infected Cows.—A letter was sent regarding two cows from one farm so badly infected with tubercle that the farmer should have reported them under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. On examination of the herd, a further cow was found to be infected and was dealt with under the Order.

(For information as to administration of Tuberculosis Order, 1925, in Brighton, see page 45.)

NUMBER OF LICENCES GRANTED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Under the above order there were twenty-six dairies licensed to sell "certified" or highest grade milk, nine licensed to sell "Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested)" milk, and thirteen licensed to sell "Grade 'A'" milk.

One dairy was licensed for the production of "Pasteurised" milk.

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILKS.

Eleven samples of "Certified" milk and one sample of "Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested)" milk were submitted to bacteriological examination, with results as shewn in the following tables.

BACTERIAL COUNT:

	"Certified" Milk.				"Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk.			
	per c.c.	per $\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.	per $\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.	per $\frac{1}{1000}$ c.c.	per c.c.	per $\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.	per $\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.	per $\frac{1}{1000}$ c.c.
Under 100 bacteria found ...	—	2	8	10	—	1	1	1
Between 100 & 500 bacteria ...	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
" 501 & 1000 "	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
" 1001 & 2000 "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 2001 & 3000 "	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 3001 & 4000 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 4001 & 5000 "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 5001 & 10000 "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 20001 & 30000 "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The eleven samples of "Certified" Milk were each divided into four tubes, one of 1 c.c., and three of $\frac{1}{10}$ c.c., and the sample of "Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested)" milk was divided into three tubes of $\frac{1}{100}$ c.c. for examination for *Bacillus Coli* with results as shewn in the following table.

EXAMINATION FOR BACILLUS COLI.

	"Certified" Milk.				"Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk.	
	After 48 hours.		After 3 days.		After 48 hours.	After 3 days.
	1 c.c.	$\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.	1 c.c.	$\frac{1}{10}$ c.c.	$\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.	$\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.
Acid and gas ...	1	3	2	3	—	—
Acid ...	10	30	9	30	2	3
Nil ...	—	—	—	—	1	—

Nine samples of ordinary milk were submitted for bacterial count. The samples were all from a farm where the conditions for milk production were not satisfactory. Two samples gave plates that were uncountable owing to the presence of *B. Subtilis*. The remaining seven samples gave counts as follows per c.c. :—

109,600 ; 114,400 ; 163,200 ; 168,600 ; 183,200 ; 236,000 ; and 286,400 respectively.

Thus, apart from the two samples overgrown with *B. subtilis*, five out of the seven remaining samples were of "Grade A" standard.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.
MILK.

A.—From all Sources.

Total samples, 266. Formal samples, 258. Informal samples, 8.

B.—Wholesale Samples during the course of Delivery, 105.

Average milk fat over the samples examined ...	3·32%
Number of samples below standard	38 or 36·2%
Samples deficient in fat, 14, in solids not fat 23, and in both fat and solids not fat 1.	

C.—Retail samples from Shops and Roundsmen, 149.

Average milk fat over samples examined	...	3·46%
Number of samples below standard	...	21 or 14·1%
Samples deficient in fat, 10; in solids not fat, 7; and in both fat and solids not fat 4.		

D.—Samples from Institutions, 10.

Average milk fat over samples examined	...	3·36%
Number of samples below standard	...	2 or 20·0%
Samples deficient in fat, 1, and in solids not fat, 1.		

E.—Separated Milks, 2.

Number of samples adulterated :—Nil.

All samples were examined for preservative but in no case was preservative found.

Summary of Samples deficient in Fat.

Percentage of deficiency.	From all sources. A.	Wholesale samples. B.	Retail samples. C.	Institutions. D.
16·0	1	1	—	—
3·36	1	1	—	—
3·3	3	3	—	—
3·1	1	1	—	—
3·0	5	4	1	—
2·6	1	—	1	—
2·0	1	—	—	1
1·8	1	—	1	—
1·7	1	—	1	—
1·3	7	3	4	—
1·3	3	1	2	—
Total samples deficient in fat	25	14	10	1
Percentage over samples taken ...	9·5	13·3	6·7	10·0

Summary of Samples deficient in Solids not fat.

Percentage of deficiency.	From all sources. A.	Wholesale samples. B.	Retail samples. C.	Institutions. D.
6·9	1	—	1	—
5·8	1	1	—	—
4·1	1	—	1	—
4·0	1	1	—	—
3·2	1	1	—	—
2·3	1	1	—	—
2·0	4	2	2	—
1·6	3	2	1	—
1·5	1	1	—	—
1·4	1	1	—	—
1·2	1	1	—	—
1·1	3	3	—	—
1·0	8	6	2	1
0·9	2	2	—	—
0·5	1	1	—	—
Total samples deficient in solids not fat ...	31	23	7	1
Percentage over samples taken	11·7	21·9	4·7	10·0

Summary of Samples deficient in fat and in solids not fat.

Percentage deficiency. Fat.	Solids not fat.	From all sources. A.	Wholesale samples. B.	Retail samples. C.	Institutions. D.
25·0	3·0	1	—	1	—
5·0	2·8	1	—	1	—
5·0	2·1	1	—	1	—
3·0	3·1	1	1	—	—
1·6	0·3	1	—	1	—
Total samples deficient ...		5	1	4	—
Percentage over samples taken ...		1·8	0·9	2·7	—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were taken during the year. In the worst instance of poor quality milk (25 per cent. deficient in fat and 3 per cent. deficient in solids not fat) it was established that the milk was of low quality produce, and the deficiency was increased by a temporary incompetent shop assistant. The assistant was dismissed by the shop-keeper.

The greater number of "below standard" samples from wholesalers was due to the fact that whenever a low retail sample was taken, subsequent wholesale samples were also taken, with the result that wholesale samples were all from the lowest quality produce, whilst retail samples are a fair average of the milk sold to the consumer.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Four summonses were issued for selling milk from bottles that had not been filled and closed on registered premises. Two defendants were fined £1 and costs, one was fined 10s. and costs, and one case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, with costs.

DRUGS.

Nineteen samples of drugs were purchased. All were reported genuine.

The samples were :—

Castor Oil	...	...	...	...	...	7
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	6
Seidlitz Powders	...	...	...	...	...	5
Castor Oil Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fifty-three miscellaneous samples were analysed as under :—

Butter	...	...	...	21	Malt Vinegar	...	...	6
Lard	...	...	...	6	Coffee	...	...	5
Margarine	...	...	...	1	Cheese	...	...	3
Eggs	...	...	...	2	Saltpetre	...	...	7
Dried Milk	...	...	...	1	Nut Cream Butter	...	...	1

Of the above, the following were unsatisfactory :—

One sample of butter contained 1·12 per cent. excess of water. A subsequent sample was genuine. The vendor was cautioned.

One sample of Malt Vinegar was deficient in Acetic acid 13·7 per cent. and was not Malt Vinegar, and another sample of Malt Vinegar was deficient in Acetic acid 10·2 per cent., but was Malt Vinegar. A warning was sent to each vendor.

One sample of Saltpetre contained 0·2 per cent. starch. The Analyst formed the opinion that the adulteration was accidental.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS.

Sixty-seven samples of food were submitted to analysis for the detection of preservatives or prohibited colouring matters.

Cream	...	...	17	Ice Cream	...	...	...	10
Sausages	...	...	19	Ginger Wine Essence	...	...	...	2
Meat	...	...	1	Dried Fruits	...	...	...	3
Minced Meat	...	...	2	Pastries	...	...	...	6
Shrimps and Prawns	...	...	4	Mince Meat	...	...	...	2
Tomatoes	...	...	1					

Of the above, the following were unsatisfactory :—

An informal sample of sausages contained 589 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. A subsequent formal sample, sold as "Preserved Sausages" was found to contain 660 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide. The Analyst reported that the preservative was very unevenly distributed, some parts of the sausage being entirely free. The Vendor was warned.

An informal sample of sausage contained 145 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Had the sausages been labelled "Preserved" the percentage of sulphur dioxide was permissible. The vendor was warned, and sausages exposed for sale have since been labelled "Preserved sausages."

A sample of imported beef contained .005 per cent. of mineral oil. Apparently the meat had been contaminated by coming in contact with a mineral oil. Part of the meat was surrendered as unfit for food.

Two samples of minced meat contained 381 and 644 parts respectively of sulphur dioxide per million. Subsequent samples were taken formally and found free from preservative. The vendor was warned.

The ten samples of ice cream were found to be free from preservatives. These samples were purchased from street traders and stalls, and were examined for fat, total solids, and the number of organisms per c.c. Three tubes of 1/100 c.c. were made from each sample and examined for B. Coli; the bacilli were present in every tube.

Ten samples of Ice Cream.

Fat. per cent.	Total solids. per cent.	Organisms per c.c.
6·12	26·07	494,000
2·71	30·63	5,310,000
1·95	35·62	8,000
1·87	26·29	3,780,000
1·82	24·74	199,000
.51	27·12	4,500
.26	26·17	173,000
.24	22·19	118,000
.18	22·46	9,000
.15	22·19	157,000

FOOD SURRENDERED FROM MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Beef (imported)	2032 lbs.	Pork and Bacon ...	163 lbs.
,, (English)	47 ,,	Chicken and rabbits ...	547 carcases.
Ox Liver	1217 ,,	Tinned Meats ...	209 lbs.
Other ox organs and parts ...	86 ,,	Other tinned foods ...	179 tins.
Suet and fat	338 ,,	Eggs	35 dozen.
Veal and calf organs ...	25 ,,	Potatoes (Jersey) ...	38 tons.
Mutton and Lamb	349 ,,	Cabbages ...	200 dozen.
Sheep organs	19 ,,		

FISH MARKET.

During the year the following unsound fish has been surrendered in the Fish Market and destroyed :—

Wet Fish ... ...	... ...	19 tons 9 cwt.
Dried Fish ... ...	... ...	1 ,, 19½ ,,
Shrimps and Prawns ... ...	... ...	1 ,, 19 ,,
Shell Fish ... ...	... ...	2 ,, 3¼ ,,

FOOD SEIZED AND CONDEMNED BY A MAGISTRATE.

No food was seized during the year.

DISEASE IN MEAT.

Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.	
	At the Public Abattoir.	In Private Slaughter Houses.
Beasts (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	48*	2
Fore-quarters	23	1
Heads	132	9
Tongues	61	5
Lungs	289	8
Hearts	50	1
Livers	344	20
Other organs	142	1
Calves (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	7	—
Lungs	16	2
Hearts	14	1
Livers	12	1
Other organs	20	—
Sheep (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	1	—
Heads	1	—
Lungs	13	15
Hearts	2	—
Livers	237	9
Other organs	3	—
Pigs (whole carcase, including internal organs) ...	52	2
Heads	233	—
Tongues	205	—
Lungs	345	—
Hearts	297	—
Livers	461	—
Other Organs	523	—

*In addition 2 carcases were condemned of cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1925.

The above table shows unsound meat condemned for all reasons including tuberculosis. The number of animals slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir, and found to have been affected with tuberculosis is separately shown in the following table :—

Animals killed at Brighton Abattoir.	Total number of Animals affected with Tuberculosis.	Percentage.	Whole Carcase Condemned	Percentage.
Beasts ... 2642	390	14·76	43	1·62
Calves ... 3898	13	0·33	4	0·13
Sheep ... 10064	—	—	—	—
Pigs ... 13263	307	2·31	31	0·23

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT.

Condemned carcases after being carbolised, are sold by the owner to soap manufacturers, the owner is also allowed to take away the hides.

Small portions of carcase, organs, and whole carcases in anthrax, swine fever, foot and mouth disease, &c., are burned in the destructor which adjoins the Abattoir.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, four premises were reported to the Veterinary Officer. As a consequence of visits and inspections of the herds two cows were destroyed.

No. of animals inspected.	Result of Inspection.
Cows in milk 188	Cows in milk ... 2 slaughtered
Dry cows 21	Dry cows ... —
Other bovine animals 25	Other bovines —

Upon post-mortem examination, one cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis, not being advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order, and the other cow was found to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis. The total compensation due to the owners was £11 5s. 0d.

All animals taken under the Order are slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. The salvage money after deduction of expenses amounted to £7 6s. 8d., leaving the sum of £3 18s. 4d. to be defrayed by the local authority.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1908.

Twelve suspected outbreaks of Swine Fever were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, and in eleven cases the Ministry confirmed.

PARASITIC MANGE IN HORSES.

A suspected case was notified to the Veterinary Officer, and was confirmed. A subsequent case occurred in the same stables, but in a horse belonging to a different owner.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

No case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease occurred in the Borough, but the Borough formed part of an infected area on two occasions. 318 licenses were issued for the removal of animals as a result.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Seven samples were taken under the above Act. All were returned as genuine. The samples were as follows :—

Ground Oats, 5 ; Barley Meal, 1 ; Feeding Meat and Bone Meal, 1.

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO
SHOPS, FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKE-
HOUSES, OUTWORKERS, REGISTRY OFFICES, WAREHOUSES,
FOOD ORDERS AND MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF PREMISES ON THE REGISTERS, DEC. 31st, 1929.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

		Factories.	Work-shops.	Out-workers.
Railway Locomotive and Carriage Works	...	1	—	—
Motors, Cycles, and Coach Works	...	63	111	—
Smiths, Electrical and Metal Workers	...	53	101	—
Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners	...	32	51	—
Tailors	...	1	88	198
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel	...	3	262	67
Boots, Leather Goods and Boot Repairs	...	49	147	39
Bakehouses	...	37	55	—
Preparation of Food and Drink	...	108	32	—
Building Trades	...	28	184	—
Furnishing Trades	...	29	185	22
Firewood and Saw Mills	...	21	5	—
Printers, Bookbinders, and Bagmakers	...	52	5	—
Photographers	...	3	36	—
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Opticians and Electro				—
Platers	...	11	74	—
Waste Reclamation Trades	...	—	20	—
Florists, Natural and Artificial	...	—	17	—
Hairworkers and Wigmaking	...	—	23	—
Miscellaneous	...	30	84	3
Totals	...	521	1480	329

WORKPLACES.

Garages	...	...	...	...	93
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	160
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	...	299

PREMISES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS	...	...	2629
„ „ SHOPS AND OTHER ACTS	...	...	5791
TOTAL PREMISES	...	...	8420

INSPECTIONS.

Factories	...	...	...	...	156
Workshops	...	...	...	...	795
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	262
Shops	...	...	...	...	8535
					9748

Notices have been served in respect of non-compliance with the various Acts as follows :—

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Notices <i>re</i> sending in lists of Outworkers	112
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Sanitary defects in Factories and Workshops.

Workrooms overcrowded, badly ventilated, or in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Sanitary conveniences defective, choked or foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Premises without sufficient or separate conveniences for the use of each sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses not complying with special regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Other Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

Sanitary defects in Shops and Warehouses.

Sanitary conveniences choked, defective or foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Premises dirty or with foul accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Premises damp, roofs leaky or rain water pipes defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Premises without proper receptacles for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Premises without sufficient or separate sanitary conveniences for use of each sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Notices served under section 72 P.H. Act 1925 relating to precautions against contamination of food intended for sale 12

*Printed Notices and warning letters *re* breaches of the Shops Acts.*

Shops Act, 1912. Failing to exhibit notice <i>re</i> Assistants' Half-holiday	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
" " " Failing to exhibit notice <i>re</i> Employment of Young Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
" " " Failing to comply with Half-Holiday Closing Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Offences against the Sale of Food Order, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Warning letters *re* non-compliance with Articles 19, 20 & 21 relating to stalls, shops and transport 24

Orders under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

Failing to mark imported foods :—

Written cautions	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Verbal cautions	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

30 visits have been made to premises in which Rag Flock is used. Written cautions 2

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.—VISITS, 38.

Warning letters sent *re* sanitary and structural defects ... 6

Total notices and letters under all Acts 785

PROSECUTIONS.

MERCHANTISE MARKS ACT.

For removing or obliterating an indication of origin on Imported Eggs :—

One defendant fined £2.

One defendant case dismissed.

For counselling, procuring, aiding and abetting in the above offence :—
Defendant fined £5.

Notification of new workshops sent in by H.M. Inspector ... 34
(Of these 28 were already on the register.)

Notification of new workshops in which women or young persons were employed sent to H.M. Inspector 4

Reports on means of escape in case of fire where more than 40 persons were employed 4

Warning letters where less than 40 persons employed 2

OUTWORKERS.

Lists sent in by employers 112
" " from other districts 7

Number of names on lists 565
" " registered outworkers 329

Inspection of outworkers' rooms 84

Number of outworkers' names sent to other authorities 39

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register 92
" of Inspections 244

COMPLAINTS.

Public Health and Shops Acts 84

Complaints from H.M. Inspector of Factories 13
" to " " " 3

Considerable changes continue to take place in shop properties. During the past year 269 new businesses have opened, 52 of which were entirely new shops.

OCCUPIED SHOPS.

Sale of :

WEARING APPAREL, including Drapers, Milliners, Furriers, Costumiers, Tailors, Hosiers, Boots and Second-hand Clothes Dealers ... 938

PROVISIONS " Grocers, Bakers, Butchers, Green-grocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Dairies, etc. 1323

REFRESHMENTS " Restaurants, Licensed Houses and Tea-rooms 666

FURNITURE " Furniture and Antiques, Iron-mongers, China, Glass and Hardware, Pictures, Frames, and Musical Instruments 631

OTHER ARTICLES " Hairdressers, Jewellers, Photographers, Chemists, Coal Merchants, Cycle and Motor Accessories, Builders' Merchants, Offices, Warehouses, etc. 1315

MIXED SHOPS including	Confectioners, Tobacconists, News-agents, Stationers, Bazaars and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	818
UNOCCUPIED SHOPS...	...	...	...	...	86
REGISTRY OFFICES ...	...	...	...	...	14

PETITIONS.

A very great part of the Inspectors' time was taken up in dealing with petitions and voting under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, and the Shops Act, 1912.

1. Drapers in the Rottingdean area petitioned for an Exemption Order to relieve them from the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday, this was refused by the Council on the ground that the area was too small.

2. Tobacconists in a central area petitioned for their hours to be extended to the same hours as those of confectioners. This was refused by the Council after hearing representative speakers from the Associations for and against the proposal.

3. Occupiers of shops on the Palace Pier applied for a four months' suspension of the provisions relating to the hours of closing ; this was granted, the hours of closing being fixed at 10 p.m. from June 3rd until September 28th.

4. Occupiers of shops on the West Pier made a similar application which was granted on the same terms.

5. Fruiterers, Greengrocers and Florists in a central area petitioned for an extension of the closing hours until 10 p.m. and the suspension of the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday for four months. The suspension of the weekly half-holiday was refused and an extension of closing hours until 10 p.m. on Saturdays and 9.30 p.m. on other days was granted from June 3rd to July 2nd.

6. Tobacconists and Confectioners in a central and Western area applied for a suspension for four months of the hours of closing ; this was refused, the necessary majority of occupiers not being obtained.

7. Toy and Fancy Goods Dealers in a Southern area petitioned for a four months' extension of hours until 10 p.m. on Saturdays and 9.30 p.m. on other days. The necessary majority was obtained but the Council fixed the closing hour at 8.30 p.m. from June 24th to September 30th.

8. Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers in the same area made a similar application, and a similar order was made.

9. Fruiterers, Greengrocers and Florists petitioned for their order to be extended ; this was granted and the order extended until September 30th.

10. Fourteen classes of trade included in the Brighton No. 1 Half-Holiday Order petitioned to have their order revoked and new orders made, fixing Wednesday as the closing day for the Northern and Eastern parts of the Borough, and a new Thursday Order for the Western and South Central parts.

Voting papers were sent out to each of the 991 occupiers of shops affected, the vote showed, first, that there was not a majority of the occupiers of the shops affected in any one class of trade in favour of the revocation of the existing order, and secondly that in the outer area no class of trade had a majority of the occupiers in that area in favour of a new order fixing Wednesday as the closing day, only 60 per cent. of the occupiers returned their voting papers.

The majority of votes from the east and north-east portions of the town were in favour of the change, and the western and central districts were definitely against it.

TABLE REQUIRED BY HOME OFFICE.

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories	156	
(including Factory Laundries)		319
Workshops	795	
(including Workshop Laundries)		112
Workplaces	262	
(other than Outworkers' premises)		Including Notices re Out-workers Lists.
Total	1213	319

2.—*Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number o f Prosecu tions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	98	94	—	
Want of ventilation	13	13	—	
Overcrowding	1	1	—	
Want of drainage of floors	7	7	—	
Other nuisances	25	25	—	
	(insufficient ...	2	2	
Sanitary accommodation	{ unsuitable or	53	50	
	defective ...	5	4	—
	not separate for			
	sexes... ...			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	
Other offences	3	—	3	
	(excluding offences relating to outwork			
	and offences under the Sections men-			
	tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of			
	Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer			
	of Powers) Order, 1921).			
Total	207	196	3	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	REGISTERED BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS			NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
	Population.	Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	At all Ages.
1929	... 147300 (for B.R.) 146800 (for D.R.)	2147	1969	13·36	2290	15·60	316	152	109	55	2126	14·48

Total Births notified were 2,131 ; (1) by doctors, 237 ; (2) by midwives, 1,759 ; (3) by parents, 99 ; by (1 and 2) 23 ; by (1 and 3) 8 by (2 and 3) 5.

In addition to above, 82 stillbirths were notified, 65 by midwives, 16 by doctors, and 1 by parent.

113 Notifications were received only after warning letters to the parents

TABLE II.

Name of Ward.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Deaths during 1929, from							
		All causes.	Under one Year of age.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
King's Cliff ...	88 (1)	142	9	—	—	9	4	9	2
Queen's Park ...	159 (—)	135	8	—	—	7	6	18	1
Pier	147 (3)	175	8	1	1	9	1	19	2
Pavilion	26 (2)	45	4	—	—	1	—	5	1
Regency	59 (6)	95	3	—	—	2	—	9	—
West	33 (2)	83	3	—	—	6	1	5	—
Montpelier	66 (7)	107	1	—	—	4	—	7	1
St. Nicholas' ...	128 (2)	136	10	—	4	7	3	16	3
St. John's	156 (1)	157	8	—	1	8	2	24	2
Hanover	181 (—)	153	9	4	—	8	1	25	2
St. Peter's ...	75 (1)	88	10	2	—	3	1	9	—
Elm Grove	149 (1)	147	8	3	—	9	2	19	2
Lewes Road ...	92 (1)	86	3	—	—	1	2	12	—
Moulescoomb ...	143 (1)	76	8	—	1	8	—	6	—
Preston Park ...	99 (2)	115	—	—	—	6	—	9	—
Hollingbury ...	95 (2)	122	3	—	—	10	—	14	—
Preston	77 (2)	141	4	—	—	7	1	14	3
Patcham	28 (1)	38	2	—	—	2	—	3	—
Rottingdean ...	105 (—)	52	9	4	—	5	—	7	3
Address not known	—	*28	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mothers confined in but not belonging to Brighton in Private Houses, 14; Nursing Homes, 21; Maternity Hospital, 169; New Sussex Hospital, 4; Sussex County Hospital, 3; Albion Hill Home, 26; Poor Law Institution, 4.	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2147 (35)	2126	109	20	3	114	30	233	23

The figures in brackets represent Brighton children born in Nursing Homes.

290 Brighton children were born in the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, and 71 in the Poor Law Institution; the births have been allocated to the Ward in which the mother lived.

The total births in the Poor Law Institution was 75 (legitimate 37; illegitimate 38).

* Of these 22 died in Brighton Poor Law Institution, 3 in the Brighton Borough Mental Hospital, 2 at places outside Brighton and 1 was found dead on railway line.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1929—*Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of age.*

Cause of Death.	Total Deaths under one Year.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Under 1 week.
1-2 Weeks.
2-3 Weeks.
3-4 Weeks.
Total under 4 weeks.
1-2 Months.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-6 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-7 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8-9 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9-10 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-11 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-12 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deaths under one Year.	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1

TABLE III.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths under one Year.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		
Congenital Malformation of Heart	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Other Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	1	3	2	1	1	—	5	4	1	—	16
Premature Birth	10	7	2	—	1	2	2	14	10	1	26
Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Lack of Care	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	17	17	4	1	2	3	5	2	28	23	109

TABLE IV.—*Causes of Death during 1929.*

AGES AT DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Total Deaths All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.										AGES AT DEATH.										AGES AT DEATH.												
		Total M.	Total F.	0-1 M.	0-1 F.	1-2 M.	1-2 F.	2-3 M.	2-3 F.	3-4 M.	3-4 F.	4-5 M.	4-5 F.	5-10 M.	5-10 F.	10-15 M.	10-15 F.	15-20 M.	15-20 F.	20-25 M.	20-25 F.	25-35 M.	25-35 F.	35-45 M.	35-45 F.	45-55 M.	45-55 F.	55-65 M.	55-65 F.	65-75 M.	65-75 F.	75-85 M.	75-85 F.	85- M.	85- F.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES—																																		
Small-pox	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Whooping Cough	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Diphtheria	...	20	9	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Influenza	...	111	47	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Dysentery	...	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Erysipelas	...	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Meningo-coccal Meningitis	...	7	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	114	63	51	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...			
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System	...	9	4	5	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	6	2	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	...	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Tuberculosis of other Organs	...	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Syphilis	...	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Purulent Infection, Septicemia	...	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Buccal Cavity	...	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, Liver and Annexa	...	73	36	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	...	65	34	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Genital Organs	...	33	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CANCER.

TABLE IV.—(continued.)

TABLE IV.—(continued).

AGES AT DEATH.

Cause of Death.	AGES AT DEATH.										Total Deaths at All Ages.							
	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS—																		
Meningitis	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tabs Dorsalis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	76	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	11	16	13
Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	...	25	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	2	3
Hemiplegia	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	3
Other forms of Paralysis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Other forms of Insanity	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
Epilepsy	...	8	2	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Infantile Convulsions	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Hysteria and Neuritis	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Cerebral Softening	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Idiocy, Imbecility	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Cerebral Tumour	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Paralysis Agitans	...	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Diseases of the Mastoid Sinus	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...
Diseases of the Ear	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Pericarditis	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																	
	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85+	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Total Deaths at All Ages.</i>																		
Diseases of the Circulatory System (<i>c'ntd.</i>)—																		
Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis	15	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	...
Angina Pectoris	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
Aortic Valve Disease	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...
Mitral Valve Disease	30	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	1
Aortic and Mitral Valve Disease	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other or Unspecified Valve Disease	53	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	4	3	4	6
Fatty Heart	25	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Dilatation of Heart	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other or Unspecified Myocardial disease	217	93	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Disordered Action of heart	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	1
Heart disease (undefined)	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	1
Aneurysm	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	1
Arterio-Sclerosis	114	55	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	2
Embolism and Thrombosis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Veins	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
<i>IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</i> —																		
Diseases of the Larynx	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Bronchitis	126	52	74	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	13
Broncho-Pneumonia	65	31	34	9	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	7
Lobar Pneumonia	27	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	3

TABLE IV.—(continued).

TABLE IV.—(continued).

TABLE IV.—(Continued).

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.										Total Deaths at all Ages.	Total Deaths at all Ages.																	
	Total. M.	F.	0-1 M.	F.	1-2 M.	F.	2-3 M.	F.	3-4 M.	F.																			
External Causes—(Cont'd)																													
Absorption of Coal-gas...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury by Fall...	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury by Crushing (Road Vehicles, Railways, etc.)	15	8	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Homicide...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture (cause not specified)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2126	990	1136	633	46	13	9	6	5	5	3	1	314	1514	1212	1219	1931	3450	63	98	100	171	174	252	241	196	283	45	117

APPENDIX.

An outbreak of sore throat occurred in Brighton and Hove in the last ten days of November and during December. Some time elapsed before milk was suspected as a cause of the outbreak. This was owing to several causes. In the first place, whilst epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria due to milk are frequently reported, outbreaks of other forms of sore throat have been in this country only occasionally traced to milk. Practitioners "thought at first that the epidemic was a special type of influenza, the infection focussing itself upon the throat as that of 1918-19 had upon the pulmonary organs." As a matter of fact, many cases resembled influenza in their onset and in most families one after another was infected, simulating personal and not milk infection in which an explosive outburst and the infection of whole families at one time usually occur. For the reasons given, a milk outbreak was not suspected, and as sore throat, apart from scarlet fever and diphtheria is not notifiable, the *epidemic* nature of the spread was not known at the Health Office. As soon as milk was suspected evidence was readily obtainable as to which dairy supplied the infected milk.

STEPS TO PREVENT RECURRENCE.

(a) *The ascertainment of the milk supply in cases of sore throat.*

Each week we receive, on the average, some 24 swabs from general practitioners for examination for diphtheria bacilli of which 21 give negative results. In every outbreak of sore throat, numbers of swabs are sent from doubtful cases as a precautionary measure. It is evident that if general practitioners noted the milk supply in each case the occurrence of a milk outbreak would be at once apparent. I approached the Local Division of the British Medical Association on the matter to ascertain if they would approve general practitioners being asked to inquire and note the milk supply when taking swabs. The following is an extract from a letter dated the 10th April, from Dr. Parry, the President:—

"I brought the question of adding a note to your swab papers as to the source of the milk supply before the Executive Committee, and it was decided to inform you that the suggestion was a very excellent one."

I set out a copy of the swab slip as now amended :—

DIPHTHERIA SWAB—BRIGHTON.

PATIENT :—Name Age

Address

Is exudate present ? *Milk Supply ?*

Name of Doctor Date

(b) *Notification of all forms of sore throat by the farmer.*

At the request of the Health Committee, I communicated with the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, asking that, if possible, powers should be obtained making compulsory the notification by milk producers of not only the legally notifiable throat affections such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, but of any kind of sore throat and diarrhoea, and giving Medical Officers of Health power to take steps to prevent the spread of infection ; an outline of the proposed procedure on voluntary lines is set out below.

The Medical Officer of Health of Hove and I have communicated with the local Dairymen's Associations making certain recommendations, and I understand from the honorary secretary that the Home Counties Branch of the National Federation of Dairymen's Associations will recommend to the Permanent Joint Committee of Producers and Distributors the inclusion in their model contract form of clauses requiring notification by the producer to the retailer of—

- (1) all infectious illnesses, including sore throats of every kind and attacks of diarrhoea, occurring amongst milkers or persons handling milk or milk utensils, and
- (2) any outbreaks of the above occurring in the families of workers, but do not propose including the following rules as to return to work, namely, that in the first case the workers affected must not return to work until certified by their doctor as quite well and free from infection ; in the second, the Medical Officer of Health of the district must be consulted as to what steps are to be taken to avoid the spread of infection.

(c) *Pasteurisation.*

If we wish to prevent milk infection with certainty, the only satisfactory way under present conditions is for all milk to be pasteurised as a routine as this would prevent the spread not only of scarlet fever, diphtheria, infectious sore throat and enteric fever, but also of tuberculosis. The use of designated milks apart from "pasteurised milk" does not provide safety against infection from milkers suffering from sore throat, pasteurised milk is therefore the only safe milk. Three of the largest retailers supplying Brighton already pasteurise and a fourth large dairy is adopting pasteurisation. In future, therefore, I estimate that one-third of the whole supply will be pasteurised although only part is sold as designated milk.

(d) *Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milks for Streptococci.*

I have consulted a well-known bacteriologist as to the above and he advises me that "routine examination would be quite useless to guard against a milk-borne epidemic." Considering that our milk is derived from some 210 sources, that the organism when found is often of bovine origin and avirulent, I agree with him that routine examination should not be adopted.

Annual Report
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION
AND
TREATMENT
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN
OF THE
County Borough of Brighton

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

BY
DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer,
AND
RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Senior Medical Officer.

BRIGHTON:

THE SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD. 130 NORTH STREET.—V8347

SCHOOL CLINIC,
59, GRAND PARADE,
BRIGHTON.

MARCH, 1930.

To the Chairman and Members of the Children's Care Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to present the Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1929, which sets out the results of medical and dental inspection and treatment of defects in the scholars attending the Elementary and Secondary Schools under the Local Authority, and ancillary work. The Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education are given at the end of the Report.

We would specially draw attention to the work of the Dental Department (see page 17).

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

DUNCAN FORBES,

RUTHERFORD CRAMB.

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SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss E. KILLIK.

Miss K. O'BRIEN.

Miss V. HARDY.

Miss M. BLINCOLN, C.S.M.M.G.,
Orthopaedic Nurse.

Miss L. EFFERT.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Miss B. MILLS.

Miss B. PERRY.

Miss V. NANSCAWEN.

Miss D. SILVER.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING 1929.

Population.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of Brighton, with its extended boundaries, to be 147,300. The area of the Borough is 12,565 acres.

Number of Schools.

The re-organization of the schools under the Authority came into effect last year. There are 20 "Provided" Schools (including the Intermediate School and the "Special" School for Mental Defectives) with 48 departments, and 15 "Non-Provided" Schools with 22 departments. There are 6 Cookery Centres and 4 Handicraft Centres.

School Accommodation and Attendance.

The total accommodation (including the Intermediate School but excluding the Special School for Mental Defectives) at the end of 1929 was 18,235, the average number on the registers for the quarter ended 31st December being 15,974, and the average attendance 14,482.

School Medical Staff, is the same as last year (see page 4).

Co-ordination of Medical Services.

The co-operation of the various medical services in the Borough, described in previous reports, was maintained.

Defects discovered in children during their stay in the Borough Sanatorium :—

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	9	Heart condition	6	
Otorrhoea	1	Other conditions	...	3

Routine Medical Inspection.

Each school was visited twice for this purpose. Children in the three Code groups, viz., Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers were inspected; also the following groups:—children found defective at a previous inspection, phthisis contacts and "specials," i.e., children examined at the request of the parent or head teacher. In this way not only were medical records made of the 6,069 children falling under the Code Groups (see tables below and Table I., page 24), but the majority of defective children were examined and kept under observation.

AGE.	ENTRANTS.					
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other ages.	Total.
Boys ...	3	327	516	104	61	1011
Girls ...	3	248	488	108	65	912
Totals ...	6	575	1004	212	126	1923

AGE.	INTERMEDIATES.		
	8.	9.	Total.
Boys ...	286	930	1216
Girls ...	299	801	1100
Totals ...	585	1731	2316

AGE.	LEAVERS.				
	12.	13.	14.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	569	279	12	106	966
Girls ...	460	286	10	108	864
Totals ...	1029	565	22	214	1830

	GRAND TOTAL.				
	Entrants.	Inter-mediates.	Leavers	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	950	1216	860	167	3193
Girls ...	847	1100	756	173	2876
Totals ...	1797	2316	1616	340	6069

Attendance of Parents.

At the medical inspections, 3,224 parents attended out of 6,069 who were invited — a percentage of 53. (Boys 38.4; Girls 56; Infants 73.3).

The percentage of actual refusals was 3.4 per cent., represented by 210 children. The number of children absent on the day of inspection was 746. The percentage of Code Group children actually examined in 1929 was 86.3. (For 1928 this figure was 84.3.)

School Clinic.

Arrangements have been made for the removal of the Orthopaedic Department to the Town Hall Annexe (Royal York Hotel) early in 1930.

This removal is necessary as the treatment room assigned to this important department is not very suitable, and is now too small for the numbers requiring treatment, also there is no waiting room for these patients. The removal of this department will not, unfortunately, relieve the congestion at the Clinic, as the orthopaedic room is in the basement.

No change has been made in the arrangements, previously recorded, for the treatment and examination of children.

The total number of attendances for all conditions was 33,567, of which number 29,416 were attendances for treatment, these attendances were made by 11,812 children. (The number of children who attended last year was 11,650, making 33,292 attendances.)

The following table gives an analysis of the numbers attending :—

	No. of Children.	No. of Attendances.
Skin Clinic	2683	9479
Eye Clinic (external diseases) ...	367	1124
Ear Clinic	472	7460
Ionisation Clinic	13	118
Verminous Clinic	889	2149
Inspection Clinic	2088	2933
Tonsils and Adenoids (Pre and Post Operative) X-Rays (Post Treat- ment) and Defective Vision ...	948	1098
Ringworm of the Scalp by X-Rays ...	12	12
Refraction Clinic	400	768
Employment Cases and Theatre Licences	234	234
Dental Clinic	3644	6380
Orthopaedic Clinic	62	1812
	<hr/> 11812	<hr/> 33567

Inspection Clinic.

This Clinic is held on Monday and Friday afternoons, and it is an important and useful clinic. Parents bring their children for consultation, or to see if they are fit to attend school. Many children are also sent by family doctors, by the head teachers, or on the advice of the School Attendance Officers.

During the year 2,088 individual children were seen, making 2,933 attendances.

Following Up.

No change has been made in our procedure, which has been described in previous reports.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

Owing to pressure of work at the Sanatorium it was not possible to carry out the operations there from February till April. When, however, the work could be undertaken, two sessions per week were given instead of the usual one session, up to the end of November. In this way, lost time was more than made up, but considerable strain was put on the School Nurses.

At each operating session, two school nurses are in attendance—one in the operating room and one attending to those treated, in the wards. The patients stay in the Sanatorium over-night, and are conveyed home by ambulance the next day, one of the school nurses accompanying them. In addition, all the treated children are visited at home the day following their discharge from the Sanatorium by one of the school nurses, but some of the children require further visits. It will be gathered, therefore, that a considerable amount of work had to be put in by the nurses to cope with the increased number of children treated. The great advantage was that the bulk of the children were operated upon in weather when they were less likely to contract colds, also at a time of year when infectious diseases are at a minimum.

The number of operations performed was 411, the number for the previous year being 330. This brings the number of children treated through the agency of the School Clinic up to 4,413.

Of 330 children operated on in 1928, 266 attended a year after operation, and their condition was noted and compared with the condition before operation :—

No. of cases with :—	Symptoms before operation			Total No. of cases seen.			Total No. of cases not seen.			Symptoms after Operation.						
	Deaf.	Otorrhoea.	Enuresis.				Cured.	Not cured.	Not seen.				Cured.	Not cured.	Not seen.	
Deafness	51	51	—	—	43	8	36	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf and Otorrhoea ...	21	21	21	—	18	3	13	5	3	12	6	3	—	—	—	—
Deaf and Enuresis ...	7	7	—	7	4	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Deaf and Otorrhoea and Enuresis ...	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Otorrhoea (ear discharge) ...	19	—	19	—	16	3	—	—	—	16	—	3	—	—	—	—
Otorrhoea and Enuresis ...	4	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	2	—	—
Enuresis (bed-wetting) ...	24	—	—	24	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	4	—
Total, with above symptoms	127	80	45	36	106	21	54	12	14	32	7	6	16	13	7	—
Cases without above symptoms	203	—	—	—	160	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	330	80	45	36	266	64	54	12	14	32	7	6	16	13	7	—

It is interesting to note from the above table :—

Deafness cured or improved in 54 out of 80 operated on (67.5 per cent.), or taking the figures only of those who came to the year-after inspection, out of 66 seen (81.8 per cent.).

Otorrhoea cured in 32 out of 45 operated on (71.1 per cent.) and out of 39 seen (82 per cent.).

Enuresis cured in 16 out of 36 operated on (44.4 per cent.) and out of 29 seen (55.1 per cent.).

Other Conditions affecting the Nose and Ear.

Under the agreement with the Board of the Throat and Ear Hospital, 4 cases were referred for treatment there. The nature of the cases was :—

Acute mastoid 2 ; polypus of ear 1 ; nasal deformity 1 ; and the cost £12 5s.

Defective Vision and Squint.

The number of children attending the Refraction Clinics was 400, making 768 attendances. Of these, 388 had spectacles prescribed, 12 were found not to require spectacles. 372 obtained their spectacles by the end of the year.

The previous year, 250 children attended and 241 had spectacles prescribed.

The number of re-tests was 371, and 674 repairs and adjustments were made to the spectacles of 441 children.

From an analysis of the 400 retoscopies the following statistics were obtained :—

Squint	Convergent	Hypermetropia ...	...	...	...	49
		Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	118
		Myopia ...	...	...	...	97
		Myopic astigmatism	...	...	...	69
	Divergent	Mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	2
		Odd Eyes	...	...	...	6
		No spectacles required	...	...	...	12
		Hypermetropia ...	...	...	...	35

Squint	Convergent	Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	11
		Myopia	...	...	...	—
Squint	Divergent	Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	1

Table showing percentage of each defect :—

Hypermetropia (including squint) ...	...	...	84—21.7%
Hypermetropic astigmatism (including squint)	...	...	129—33.3%
Myopia ...	...	...	97—25.0%
Myopic astigmatism (including squint)	...	...	70—18.0%
Odd Eyes ...	...	...	6—1.5%
Mixed astigmatism ...	...	...	2—.5%

In addition, 13 boys from the Portslade Industrial School had their eyes examined and the necessary spectacles prescribed.

During the year the parents of three children were advised to attend the Eye Hospital for the following conditions :—one child with posterior polar cataract, one with tubercular choroiditis and one with specific choroiditis.

External Eye Disease.

During the year under review, 367 children suffering from external eye diseases were treated at the Clinic (the number for the previous year being 315), and made 1,124 attendances. Of these children, 254 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Blepharitis ...	139	508	93
Conjunctivitis ...	139	363	99
Keratitis ...	3	3	—
Other Conditions ...	86	251	62

Ear Diseases.

The Senior Medical Officer devotes one afternoon per week to aural examination and aural treatment, and each new case is seen by him, and suitable cases are treated by the "dry" method : of these, 50 were dis-

charged as cured. The majority, after examination, are referred for treatment by cleansing, douching and drying the ears : other cases are treated by zinc ionisation.

During the year 472 children suffering from discharging ears attended for treatment, making 7,460 attendances, and of these 255 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Otorrhoea	358 7231	173
Deafness (Catarrhal)	21 34	14
Other Conditions	93 195	68

Zinc Ionisation Treatment.

This form of treatment has been described fully in previous reports. 13 cases were ionised and of these the condition was cured in 9. The total number of cases treated by this method is 233, and of these 190 have been cured, *i.e.*, 81 per cent.

Skin Diseases.

The following table shows the diseases treated for this year :—

Treatment Clinic for Diseases of the Skin.

Disease.	Total No. of Children.	Total No. of Attendances.	Total No. of cases discharged.
Ringworm, scalp	45 514	26
„ scalp and skin	1 20	—
„ skin	73 285	56
Impetigo, scalp	90 444	87
„ face	630 2061	598
„ scalp and face	30 120	20
„ other parts	147 394	135
Scabies	79 362	65
Alopecia	7 18	4
Seborrhoea	3 6	3
Eczema	16 116	16
Septic Sores	1077 3535	933
Other skin diseases	49 121	47
Other diseases	436 1483	424
Totals	2683 9479	2414

The number of cases of ringworm of the scalp and of scabies shows a reduction of 14 and 17 respectively, but there was an increase of 89 in the impetigo cases.

X-Ray Treatment for Ringworm of the Scalp.

Twelve children were treated by this means for scalp ringworm in 1929. The total number of children treated at the School Clinic is now 656, and in no case has there been any unfortunate result.

Supervision of Ringworm Cases and Contacts.

This has been continued as in previous years.

Number of first cases in family or houses investigated—21.

<i>In same family :—</i>	Infected.	Not Infected.
Below school age —	5	
Attending School, below school age ... —	2	
Of school age 5	12	
	—	—
	5	19
	—	—

<i>In same house :—</i>	Infected.	Not Infected.
Of all ages 0	0	
	—	—

Orthopaedic Treatment.

As mentioned in another part of this Report, this Department will shortly function at the Town Hall Annexe. The room allotted there for treatment is large, well lighted and sunny, and there is also a large waiting room.

The work of the Department shows an increase on the previous year in the number of treatments given and in the number of inspections and re-inspections made by the Surgeon. The total number of new cases seen was 96, as compared with 77 for 1928. With regard to school children, the increase in the number of new cases is 12. Many of these new cases, although requiring treatment, are not of such a severe nature as some which previously had to be dealt with, and have comprised children suffering from kyphosis (round shoulders) and scoliosis (spinal curvature).

The work of the Department for 1929 may be summarised as follows :—

Number of new cases seen by the Surgeon	96
,, , re-inspections made by the Surgeon	449
	—
	545
	—

The figures for the different departments are :—

School Medical Department.

Number of new cases seen by Surgeon	62
,, , re-inspections made by the Surgeon	324

Infant Welfare Department.

Number of new cases seen by Surgeon	21
,, , re-inspections made by the Surgeon	63

Tuberculosis Department.

Number of new cases seen by Surgeon	13
,, , re-inspections made by the Surgeon	62

During 1929 the number of cases admitted to Stanmore for in-patient treatment was 11, and of these 4 were discharged, thus :—

Admissions—School cases 5, Infant Welfare cases 3, Tubercular cases 3*	
Discharged—,, , 2 ,,, , 2 ,,, , 0	

In addition, 2 school children, 2 infant welfare children, and 1 tubercular case admitted in 1928 were discharged in 1929.

*Surgical tuberculosis is for the most part treated at the Borough Sanatorium.

The number of treatments (massage, remedial exercises and electric) given by the Orthopaedic Nurse was :—

			1929	1928
School children	...	...	1488	1172
Infant Welfare Children	...	...	373	473
Tuberculosis Department Patients	...	...	18	60
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			1879	1705
			<hr/>	<hr/>

The following is an analysis of the new cases (in brackets the figures for 1928) :—

		School Children.	Infant Welfare Children.
Infantile paralysis and talipes	...	5 (12)	1 (3)
Congenital talipes	...	— —	2 (1)
Flat feet	...	15 (13)	— —
Torticollis (wry neck)	...	6 (2)	— —
Knock-knees and bow-legs	...	3 (2)	3 (4)
Kyphosis and Scoliosis	...	17 (10)	1 —
Congenital dislocation of hip	...	3 —	1 —
Congenital deformity...	...	— —	2 (1)
Birth palsy	...	1 —	4 —
Spastic paralysis	...	— (3)	— (1)
Other conditions	...	12 (8)	7 (6)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		62 (50)	21 (16)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the cases from the Tuberculosis Department, the site of the disease was :—

Spine—6 ; hip—3 ; wrist—1 ; knee—1 ; ankle—2.

During the year 31 school children were discharged as cured from the massage department, viz. :—

Flat feet 15 ; knock knees 3 ; kyphosis 5 ; infantile paralysis 4 ; other conditions 4.

Education of Mentally Defective Children.

The "Special" School for the education of mentally defective children is situated in Hollingdean Road, and has a certified accommodation for 70 pupils. The staff consists of the Head Mistress and two assistants.

The Senior Medical Officer carried out a routine medical inspection of every child, and also an examination as to mental attainment. In addition, the Intelligence Quotient of every child was worked out.

During the year, 4 boys and 2 girls left having attained the age of 16 : the names of those due to leave are notified to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee before they actually attain that age. In addition one girl was removed from the roll being unable to obtain further benefit, also one boy and one girl were removed, after trial, as being ineducable. One of the older boys, who had been before the magistrates several times for petty thefts, was brought up again for larceny on a larger scale. He was ordered by the Magistrates to be sent to a suitable institution.

Industrial Class.

This class is run on the lines of an Occupation Centre and is held at the offices of the Brighton Guardianship Society and is under their control. Children who have been found to be ineducable at the Special School are recommended to attend there.

Verminous Conditions.

During the year the School Nurses, in the course of their cleanliness inspections in the schools, found 1,829 children unsatisfactory, and of these 889 were in such a state as to warrant exclusion from school. In the previous year 1,022 were excluded, so that considerable improvement is to be noted. The parents of all children found unsatisfactory had notices sent to them and directions given as to the method of putting their children right.

The children excluded—889—attended the Clinic, making 2,149 attendances. These children are only re-admitted to school when a certificate is given stating that they are fit.

Prosecutions.

In those cases where no attempt has been made to get the child clean or where the child is not clean within a certain time limit, prosecution under the Attendance Bye-Laws is ordered by the Attendance Sub-Committee.

During 1929, 19 parents were prosecuted, and in 11 instances fines of from 2s. 6d. to 10s. were imposed. (See also Table IV., page 31.)

School Nurses.

The schools are divided into three districts, and one nurse is allotted to each district. In each district the cleaner schools are visited once in three weeks, the other schools twice in three weeks. During the year the nurses made 59,871 examinations. (For the previous year 59,235 examinations were made).

The following table shows the result of their visits to the schools :—

	No. of Individual Children found defective.	No. of Examinations of Defective Children.
Verminous condition of head and body		
and body	... 1829	3071
Ringworm	... 26	73
Impetigo	... 632	782
Scabies	... 17	27
Other conditions	... 217	259
	<hr/> 2721	<hr/> 4212

The number of visits made by the School Nurses to school departments was 353, and the number of home visits for following up was 1,099.

Two nurses are in attendance at the Clinic in the afternoons for the treatment of minor ailments.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

These children are reported from various sources, e.g., medical inspection, head teachers, attendance officers, care workers, etc.

The following table gives the number of such children maintained in residential institutions at December 31st, 1929 :—

BLIND CHILDREN.			DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.		PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead	School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3	Brighton School for the Blind	Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Brighton		Stanmore, Middlesex.		St. Elizabeth's Home, Much Hadham	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
2	1	4	6	5	1	4	—	1

Provision of Meals.

The arrangements made in previous years for the feeding of necessitous children continued in 1929. Meals are served at the Canteen in Southover Street.

In the case of children who live too far from the Canteen, milk during the morning session at school was provided.

The feeding arrangements were commenced in November and as the Canteen closed at the end of March, arrangements were made for the children to receive milk in school up to the Whitsun holidays.

The following figures, kindly supplied by the Head of the Children's Care Department, relate to the period 1st January, 1929, to 31st December, 1929 :—

3966 Dinners supplied at 5d. each	...	...	...	£	81	14	8
9553 Half or one-third pints of milk supplied, at 1d., 1½d. or 1¾d.	...	...	...	...	56	9	8
Amount received from parents	...	...	...	...	15	7	8
Number of children on feeding list	...	252.					

Milk Clubs.

The question of the formation of milk clubs in the schools was raised, after the summer holidays. It was ascertained that the head teachers of the schools were willing for milk clubs to be formed, and the Committee gave sanction to the head teachers to arrange for these, making their own arrangements as to supply, provided the milk was obtained from an approved source.

The milk is delivered at the schools in bottles, containing 1-3rd of a pint, after being heated at the dairies. It is drunk from the bottle by means of a straw. The cost is 1d. per day.

The following notes are taken from a report of the Secretary of the Committee :—

" 57 out of 68 departments have formed milk clubs, the average number of children receiving milk is 5,966. The milk is delivered from five dairies. One department uses malted milk.

The scheme is much appreciated by parents and it has been found that many children who would not drink milk at home drink it at school.

Although these clubs have only been functioning for two months, the teachers state that the children display more energy during the morning. In many cases the 'bread and butter' and 'cake' lunch has given place to the milk. The work entailed does not interfere with the routine of the schools."

Employment of Children.

We desire to thank the Secretary to the Committee for the following extracts from his report to the Education Committee :—

"The Employment of Children Bye-Laws deal with children up to the age of 16. While no child under 12 may be employed in any occupation, those between 12 and 14 years of age may do so within hours limited by the bye-laws. The scope of the bye-laws in connexion with children from 14 to 16 years of age relates only to street trading, girls not being allowed to undertake street trading at all, while with boys, it is limited to their sixteenth year and then only during specified times.

Employers are required to notify the employment of children and these notifications are supplemental by returns obtained from the Head Teachers each term and also by systematic patrol work done by the School Attendance Officers under the supervision of the Head of the Children's Care Department.

The volume of work dealt with during the year was much the same as the previous year. The extension of the borough, although not adding many to the list of employed children, has added to the amount of patrol work undertaken.

There have been, as heretofore, a large number of minor irregularities due mainly to ignorance of the bye-laws, the employers rectifying irregularities as soon as they were pointed out. It was necessary, however, to have recourse to two summonses, during the year, for persistent evasion of the regulations, and these were as follows :—

- 1.—Employing a boy under 12—Fined 10s.
- 2.—Employing a boy before 7.15 a.m. (the earliest time allowed by the bye-laws)—
Dismissed on payment of costs.

The following table shows the number of children reported by the Head Teachers to have been employed during the past six years. In regard to 1927, only two returns were received as against three in previous years. This accounts for the fewer number of children then reported :—

	Jan., 1929	April, 1929	Sept., 1929	Total No. reported employed during 1929.	Total number reported employed.				
					1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Boys ...	319	323	316	622	779	480	663	635	577
Girls ...	6	4	4	11	22	12	74	50	53
Total ...	325	327	320	633	801	492	737	685	630

Employers continue to give readily the half-yearly notification of employed children required by the bye-laws and also to notify the fact of taking a new child into their employ.

The number of employers using child labour during 1929 was 331, as compared with 302 in 1928, 260 in 1927, 287 in 1926, 259 in 1925 and 300 in 1924.

Employment before Morning School and on Sunday.

The following table shows the number of children working before Morning School and on Sunday. All children employed during these periods must be medically examined before undertaking the employment :—

YEAR.	No. Registered for Employment before School during the year.		No. Working before School at end of year.		No. Registered for Employment on Sunday during the year.		No. working on Sunday at end of year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls,	Boys.	Girls.
1929	215	3	105	2	186	3	96	2
1928	197	3	106	2	160	4	101	2
1927	189	3	97	—	154	—	83	—
1926	190	4	95	4	173	3	83	3
1925	185	9	87	3	161	9	80	5
1924	215	5	98	3	185	9	94	5

The following tables show the total number of children registered during 1929 and the occupations in which they were engaged :—

	No REGISTERED DURING 1929.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1928		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of employment cards issued ...	528	10	538	517	9	526
No. of employment cards surrendered ...	523	11	534	514	8	522
No. of cards in circulation at end of year	334	6	340	329	7	336
No. of <i>children</i> in possession of cards at end of year	326	6	332	311	7	318

OCCUPATIONS.	No. REGISTERED DURING 1929.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1928.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Newspaper delivery	277	3	280	234	3	237
Greengrocery delivery	102	2	104	115	2	117
Milk delivery	12	—	12	11	1	12
Bread delivery	26	1	27	34	—	34
Meat delivery	43	—	43	33	—	33
Household duties	—	—	—	5	3	8
Other employment	68	4	72	85	—	85
Total	528	10	538	517	9	526

Street Trading.

During the year, four boys were licensed to sell newspapers in the streets. At the end of the year, two were still in operation.

(2) *Children Employed under Board of Education Entertainments Rules, 1920.*

Licences may be granted by an Education Authority for children between the age of 12 and 14 to take part in entertainments. During the year, 20 licences were issued 14 of these being in connexion with the pantomimes and Christmas festivities.

Of the 14 licences granted for pantomimes and Christmas festivities, 3 were in respect of children to travel to other towns.

Sixteen children visited Brighton during the year to perform in the local theatres, 7 of whom performed in pantomimes. 10 were licensed by the London County Council, 1 by East Ham, 1 by Hendon, 1 by Willesden, 1 by Barkington, 1 by Tottenham, and 1 by East Sussex. Inspections of the theatres and of the lodgings where the children stayed showed that the terms of the licences appeared to be satisfactorily carried out."

Juvenile Employment.

Close co-operation exists between the Juvenile Employment Bureau and the School Medical Department. Special reports and suggestions *re* suitable employment respecting children with defects were submitted in the case of 35 boys and 32 girls.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

On account of Scarlet Fever.

Balfour Road Mixed and Infants ... May 27th to 31st inc.

On account of Mumps.

St. John's Infants ... July 30th until after Summer Holidays.

The percentage attendance in the following schools fell below 60 per cent. because of the prevalence of infectious diseases and a certificate was granted for the periods mentioned below :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Period.</i>	<i>Infectious Disease prevalent.</i>
Preston Church of England	... February 11th to 16th	Colds and Influenza.
Crown St. Infants	... February 18th to 23rd	Colds, Influenza and Mumps.
Crown St. Infants	... February 25th to March 2nd	Colds and Influenza.
St. Luke's Terrace Infants	... February 25th to March 2nd	Colds and Influenza.
Crown St. Infants	... September 16th to October 5th	Whooping-cough.
Stanford Rd. Infants	... November 4th to 9th	Chicken-pox.

DIPHTHERIA.

Three hundred and sixty-seven children contacts with diphtheria in their own homes were swabbed before their return to school ; of these, 25, or 6·8 per cent., gave positive results ; 166 recovered diphtheria patients were similarly swabbed immediately before the date fixed for their return to school and 9, or 5·4 per cent., gave positive results.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Senior Dental Officer reports as follows :—

The School Dental Staff consists of two dental surgeons and a dental clerk, the staff remaining the same as recorded in last year's report.

During the year the dentists were employed full time on the work of the school dental service. One evening session, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., was devoted by the Staff to the dental treatment of mothers and infants, referred from the Welfare Centres.

The total number of school children examined in the course of the year was 8,323 ; 4,809 were found to require treatment and 3,644 (*i.e.*, 75 per cent.) were actually treated. The number of children treated for the first time was 1,782, and re-treated 1,862. The number of attendances at the Clinic was 6,380. (See also Table IV., page 31)

It will be of interest to compare here the work now done in the department with that which was done 10 years ago. (In 1920 one dentist was employed full time and a second dentist took up duty in May of that year, one-half of this officer's time being devoted to Infant Welfare work.)

		1920.	1929.
Number of children inspected in school	...	2632	8323
Found to require treatment	...	2308	4809
Total number treated	...	1272	3644
Total number of fillings	...	1823	3488
Total number of extractions	...	1447	5989

Details of the actual number inspected, in each age group, for the years 1920 and 1929 :—

Year.	AGE GROUPS.												Total.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Specials.		
1920 to 1929	5	732	625	135	49	31	47	57	68	51	832	2632	
	107	1030	1038	1413	1281	791	529	540	567	119	908	.8323	

The present dental scheme aims at the examination of every child on reaching the age of six years and thereafter inspection, with treatment if necessary, every year throughout the child's school life, so that every child may leave school with sound teeth.

TABLE I.

Year.	Number of children inspected.	Number referred for treatment.	Percentage of those inspected referred for treatment.	Number of children actually treated.	Percentage of those referred who were actually treated.	Number of fillings.	Number of extractions.	Number of administrations of nitrous oxide gas.	Attendances made by children for treatment.	Other operations regulations gum treatments root treatments scalings X-rays.
1923	6020	4478	74%	2906	64%	3901	4787	612	5875	897
1924	6441	4141	64%	2429	58%	3591	5430	712	5185	922
1925	7065	4336	61%	2930	67%	3949	4499	502	5373	1104
1926	8637	4588	53%	3455	75%	3836	4184	478	5861	1242
1927	9523	4207	46%	3516	83%	3532	4774	531	6008	1554
1928	8752	4251	48%	3682	86%	3484	5603	577	6257	1697
1929	8323	4809	57%	3644	75%	3488	5989	598	6380	1723

Table I. shows that the scheme has gradually outgrown itself. Part of this table was included in the Report for the year 1927 to indicate the gradual decrease in the percentage of children requiring treatment, and the steady increase in the percentage of children accepting treatment. At that time it was possible to complete the round of inspections and treatment within the year. The figures for the years 1928 and 1929, while they show increases in the figures of actual work done, also show by the increase in the percentage of children in need of treatment, that progress is not being maintained. Instead of there being a period of twelve months between inspections, the round of schools takes seventeen months. The long interval means that the percentage of those referred for treatment is increased also with increased work the period between inspection and treatment is usually much too long. The latter is unsatisfactory as the attendances are affected and the work is more difficult to carry out.

At the end of the year approximately 1,200 children, equal to one-third of the number treated in 1929, were awaiting treatment. The defects found at the inspection of these children in 1929 will therefore have to be treated in 1930.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Norman Bennett, M.A., M.B., L.D.S., in a report to the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education respecting the periodicity of re-inspection, says : " My conclusion is that a yearly inspection is sufficient, but it is a maximum and should be strictly adhered to, and those authorities whose dentists cannot ' get round ' within a year should either appoint more dentists or modify their system."

Table II. shows the number of children dentally examined in the years 1924 and 1929 at the schools named. These schools are taken at random in order to indicate the gradual extension of the scheme and account for the increase in the volume of work.

TABLE II.

NAME OF SCHOOL.						NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.	
						1924	1929
Coombe Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	388	612
St. Luke's Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	390	678
Preston Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	183	385
Lewes Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	308	585
						1269	2260

Treatment of Secondary School pupils is not undertaken, with the exception of special cases referred from the Senior Medical Officer. During the year inspections were carried out at Patcham and Rottingdean. The children were treated at the central clinic and the attendance was good in relation to a first inspection.

The members of the teaching profession continued their active co-operation and the numerous services rendered helped considerably to facilitate the work of the dentists.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

We desire to thank the Organiser of Physical Training for the following extracts from his "Report on Physical Training for the year ending 31st December, 1929":—

The misgivings common at the beginning of the year that re-organization with its many difficulties would prevent developments in physical education did not materialise. Physical education, in common with other subjects, suffered badly for a time, but towards the end of the year, and that year a very wet one, there were indications in many classes that the results under the new conditions would soon surpass those before re-organization.

Games in the Playground.

Helped greatly by the permanent markings, much better work was done during the games lessons in the playgrounds. Demonstrations of suitable games were in most cases followed up and the advantage of grading was appreciated by the majority of the teachers. Ball games particularly showed great improvement.

In addition to the permanent pitches on the surface of the playgrounds, marks were painted on the walls of most Junior Mixed and Senior Schools with a view to developing greater accuracy in throwing. Circles, 15 inches in diameter and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground are used for football practices and circles of the same dimensions 8 feet from the ground for practice games with tennis balls. Squares representing stoolball wickets and stumps were added recently for stoolball and cricket practices.

Organized games in the Parks.

While the organization and teaching of games in the parks left little to be desired in most of the classes, this part of the work was not without its weaknesses.

Swimming.

Perhaps in no other branch of physical training was enthusiasm so noticeable as in swimming.

The work done in most of the senior classes was distinctly good while that in the junior schools, although slower on account of the age of the children, showed great promise. 961 children passed the ten yards test during the year. This is the highest number ever recorded.

A new intermediate test of 25 yards was introduced to help children who, after passing the ten yards test, were unable to attend the clubs for further training. Five of these children were, in many schools, added to the usual group of twenty non-swimmers. 504 children passed this test, but the results were probably much higher as several schools, owing to a misunderstanding, did not keep a record.

The crawl stroke was taught as an experiment in several non-swimmers classes during the last few weeks of the season and, while the results were encouraging, the time was too short to prove the contention of several well-known teachers that the crawl can be taught as easily to beginners as the breast stroke. The experiment will be continued next year.

Swimming Tests.

The usual swimming tests were held at North Road Baths by the Elementary Schools Swimming Association, and the Secretaries reported that 191 certificates were awarded to boys and 225 to girls for swimming 100 yards and 50 yards respectively. 142 boys and 192 girls passed these tests last year. The number of proficiency tickets granted to these children by the Education Committee is given in the statement of expenditure on swimming for the year.

A very good start was made with swimming at the Intermediate School. Tests similar to those arranged by the Elementary Schools Swimming Association were held at North Road Bath towards the end of the season. The results were as follows :—

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
50 yards	...	8
100 yards	...	11
440 yards	...	17

The attendances at the Corporation and St. Luke's Terrace Baths were as follows :—

Corporation Bath—Instruction.

Total number of attendances during the season	...	...	9335
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	491

St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Instruction.

Total number of attendances during the season	...	...	15180
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	725

St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Clubs.

Total number of attendances during the season	...	...	10325
Average number of attendances per week	...	...	492

The following is a statement of the amount spent in swimming instruction and proficiency tickets at the Corporation Bath :—

Admissions (instruction), 9,335 at 2d. each	...	...	£77 15 10
Proficiency tickets, 5,149 at 2d. each	...	...	42 18 2
			<hr/> £120 14 0

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection was carried out in the Municipal Secondary Schools, this being the tenth year of medical inspection. As in previous years, the arrangements made worked well and the respective Principals gave much help and rendered every facility.

The inspection in the Girls' School was conducted by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer.

The numbers attending the Secondary School are :—Boys' Department, 605 ; Girls' Department, 455 ; and of these, 210 Boys and 157 Girls were inspected, i.e. 34.6 per cent. of the Secondary scholars were examined.

The number of special cases was 4, and re-inspection of those found to have a defect at previous examinations numbered 111 Boys and 89 Girls.

The total number of refusals to submit to inspection was 3, viz., 2 Boys and 1 Girl, which gave a percentage of refusals for boys of .95, and for girls of .56.

The following table gives the numbers falling in the various age groups:—

Year of Birth.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Total.	Special Cases.	Re-examinations.	Grand Total.
Age	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8				
Boys	1	3	93	12	11	12	52	18	7	1	210	4	111	325
Girls	1	1	61	16	10	11	51	6	—	—	157	—	89	246
Total	2	4	154	28	21	23	103	24	7	1	367	4	200	571

The following table gives in statistical form the findings of medical inspection :—

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Routine.	Per-cent-age.	Routine.	Per-cent-age.
No. inspected	210	34·7	157	34·5
No. defective requiring Treatment	34	16·1	15	9·5

Statement of defects requiring treatment or to be kept under observation :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage
<i>Nose and Throat.</i>				
Enlarged Tonsils	3	2	5	1.3
Adenoids	—	1	1	.27
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	3	2	5	1.3
Other conditions	—	1	1	.27
<i>Eye.</i>				
Defective vision	20	7	27	7.3
Other conditions	7	—	7	1.8
<i>Ear.</i>				
Otorrhoea	1	1	2	.54
Defective Teeth	7	1	8	2.1
<i>Lungs.</i>				
Other Non-T.B. Disease ...	1	1	2	.54
<i>Heart and Circulation.</i>				
Heart Disease—Organic	3	3	6	1.6
Functional	6	1	7	1.8
Anaemia	1	—	1	.27
<i>Deformities.</i>				
Scoliosis	2	—	2	.54
Kyphosis	10	7	17	4.6
Other conditions	3	—	3	.81
<i>Nervous System.</i>				
Other conditions	2	—	2	.54
Other Defects and Diseases	2	2	4	1.08

Treatment of Defects.

The following tables show the treatment carried out during 1929 of those defects discovered at the medical inspection :—

Defective Vision and Squint :—

Defect or Disease.	No. of DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's scheme.	Submitted to refrac- tion by private prac- titioner, or at hos- pital, apart from the Authority's scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of refraction (in- cluding Squint) ...	14	6	—	20

Total number for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	... ...	... ...	... ...	14
(b) Otherwise	... ...	... ...	... ...	6

Total number who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	... ...	... ...	... ...	14
(b) Otherwise	... ...	... ...	... ...	6

Defects of Nose and Throat :—

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
3	—	3	—	3

*Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1929.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	(1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects Requiring Treatment.	No. of Defects Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	No. of Defects	
				(2)	(3)
EYE ... { Defective vision (excluding Squint) 27					
		7	1	1	1
EAR—Otorrhoea 2					
NOSE AND THROAT { Enlarged Tonsils only 5					
		1	1	1	1
		5	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1
TEETH—Dental Diseases 8					
LUNGS—Other Non-T.B. Dis.... 2					
HEART AND CIRC. { Heart disease— Organic 6					
		7	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1
DEFORMITIES { Spinal curvature... .. 2					
		4	13	1	1
		1	2	1	1
		1	1	1	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Other conditions 1					
Other Defects and Diseases 3					

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4266
								—
				Total	...	...	...	4443

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1929.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS			SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects.		Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	No. of Defects.	
	(1)	(2)		(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	—	—	5	—	2
Uncleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
(See Table IV., Group V.)					
SKIN					
Ringworm—Scalp	11	—	—	—	—
Body	6	—	—	1	—
Scabies	7	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	18	—	—	15	—
Other diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	49	—	—	7	—
Blepharitis	14	—	—	1	—
Conjunctivitis	4	—	—	1	—
Keratitis...	2	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	4	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	275	—	1	32	1
Squint	45	—	—	3	—
Other conditions	16	—	—	15	—
EYE					
Defective Hearing	9	—	2	3	1
Otitis Media	70	—	—	3	—
Other Ear Diseases	23	—	1	—	—
EAR					
Enlarged Tonsils only	217	—	136	6	—
Adenoids only	61	—	34	3	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	268	—	22	—	—
Other Conditions	2	—	97	7	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	1	—	—	—	2
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases ...	122	—	—	—	—
(See Table IV., Group IV.)					
HEART AND CIRCULATION					
Heart Disease—Organic ...	—	—	26	—	5
Functional ...	—	—	40	—	1
Anaemia	—	—	37	—	4
LUNGS					
Bronchitis	5	—	7	—	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	11	—	4	—	—
Pulmonary—Definite ...	1	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	1	—	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—Glands ...	2	—	—	—	1
Spine ...	1	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other bones and joints ...	—	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS					
Epilepsy	1	—	—	2	1
Chorea	5	—	—	1	—
Other Conditions	12	—	19	3	5
NERVOUS SYSTEM					
Rickets	1	—	—	—	—
Spinal curvature	6	—	12	—	—
Other Forms	55	—	76	1	1
Other Defects and Diseases ...	50	—	62	8	18

TABLE II.—(continued).

B.—Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants	1797	377	20·9
Intermediates	2316	428	18·4
Leavers	1616	241	14·9
Total (Code Groups)	5729	1046	18·2
Other Routine Inspections ...	340	71	20·8

TABLE III.*Return of all Exceptional Children in the area.*

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind... Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution...	—	—	—
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind... Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution...	6 1	1 1	7 2
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution...	4 —	2 —	6 —
	(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution...	2 —	3 —	5 —
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feebleminded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	42	33	75
		Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution...	8 — 1	4 — 2	12 — 3
EPILEPTICS.	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ... In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution...	— — — 2	1 — — 3	1 — — 5
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution...	2 —	3 —	5 —

TABLE III.—(continued).

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.				
	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	3	2	5	
	At other Institutions ...	—	1	1	
	At no School or Institution...	1	1	2	
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	2	6
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	21	22	43
		At other Institutions ...	—	1	1
		At no School or Institution ..	1	—	1
	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, &c.).	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	59	56	115
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution...	1	1	2
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	4	8
		At Public Elementary Schools	8	6	14
		At other Institutions ...	2	3	5
		At no School or Institution...	2	2	4
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools	—	1	1
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	5	5	10
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution...	3	2	5

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1929

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect. 1.	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. 2.	Otherwise. 3.	Total. 4.
SKIN.			
Ringworm, Scalp	42	3	45
Ringworm, Body	73	—	73
Scabies	79	—	79
Impetigo	892	4	896
Other skin disease	1134	17	1151
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	367	7	374
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	472	1	473
MISCELLANEOUS	391	42	433
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, &c.)			
Total	3450	74	3524

TABLE IV.—(continued).

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease. 1.	Number of Defects dealt with.				Total. 5.
	Under the Authority's Scheme. 2.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. 3.	Otherwise. 4.		
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	400	16	—		416
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	—	—		—
Total	400	16	—		416

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ...	...	...	...	...	388
(b) Otherwise ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	16

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ...	...	...	...	...	376
(b) Otherwise ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	16

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment. 4.	Total number treated. 5.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. 1.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. 2.	Total. 3.		
406	22	428	12	440

TABLE IV.—(continued).*Group IV.—Dental Defects.*

	Total	Total
(1) Number of Children who were:—		
(a) Inspected by the Dentists:		
Aged :		
5... 107		
6... 1030		
7... 1038		
8... 1413		
9... 1281		
10... 791	... 7415	
11... 529		
12... 540		
13... 567		
14... 119		
Routine Age Groups		
Specials	... ... 908	
Grand Total	... 8323	
(b) Found to require treatment	4809	
(c) Actually treated	... 3644	
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	... ... 1862	
(2) Half-days devoted to :—		
Inspection	... 61	
Treatment	... 849 } 910	
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ...		6380
(4) Fillings :—		
Permanent teeth ... 3340		
Temporary Teeth 148 }		3488
(5) Extractions :—		
Permanent teeth ... 1009		
Temporary Teeth ... 4980 }		5989
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions		598
(7) Other operations :—		
Permanent teeth ... 1550		
Temporary teeth ... 173 }		1723

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	20
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	59871
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	... ... ... ... ...	1829
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	... ... ... ... ...	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	... ... ...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	... ... ...	19

